



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-93-112
Monday
14 June 1993

Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-93-112

CONTENTS

14 June 1993

CENTRAL AFRICA

Burundi

Constitutional Court Declares Ndayaye President [Bujumbura Radio]	1
---	---

Chad

CST Rejects Libyan Cooperation Agreement [Njamena Radio]	1
Armed Opposition Ready To Negotiate [AFP]	1

Congo

Libyan Ambassador Shot Dead by Security Forces [AFP]	1
Reportage on, Reaction to Presidential Elections	2
URD-PCT on Publication of Results [Brazzaville Radio]	2
Elections Results Announced [Brazzaville Radio]	2
Lissouba Comments on Situation [Libreville Radio]	3
Presidential Group, Opposition Clash in Brazzaville	3
Barricades Erected; Gunshots Heard [AFP]	3
Army Calls for Negotiations [AFP]	4
Presidential Group Warns About Opposition [Brazzaville Radio]	4
Lissouba Opponents, Supporters To Talk	4
State Attorney Communique on Incidents [Brazzaville Radio]	5
URD-PCT Said Attacking Milongo House [Brazzaville Radio]	5

Zaire

Birindwa on Current Political Issues [Kinshasa TV]	5
--	---

EAST AFRICA

Djibouti

President Sworn In for Next Term [Djibouti Radio]	7
Authorities Allow Shipwrecked Somalis To Land [Prague CTK]	7

Kenya

Moi Disbands KANU Youth Wing 12 Jun [Nairobi Radio]	7
---	---

Somalia

Aidid Says Tension Rising [AFP]	7
Aidid Discusses 'Boiling' Situation in News Conference [Mogadishu Radio]	8
UN Troops Fire on Demonstrators [AFP]	9
Aidid Said 'On Run' Following Attack [Libreville Radio]	9
AFP: UN Forces Detain Over 100 During Strike	9
French Troops Reportedly Participating in Somalia [Paris Radio]	9
Italian Troops Capture 'Close' Aide to Aidid [AFP]	10
No Casualties Reported Among UN Troops [AFP]	10
Threats Made To Retake Aidid Radio Station [Voice of the Somali Masses]	10
Aidid Aide Taken Prisoner by UN Forces [AFP]	10
Aides Say Aidid Left Mogadishu 11 Jun [Addis Ababa International]	10

Ali Mahdi Minister Urges Support for UNOSOM-2 [Voice of the Somali Republic]	10
Ali Mahdi Radio Reports UNOSOM Attack [Voice of the Somali Republic]	11
Garage Owned by Aidid Aide Destroyed [AFP]	11
Troops Fire on Vehicle; 7 Killed [AFP]	11
Pakistanis Kill 14 Mogadishu Demonstrators [AFP]	12
Italian Defense Minister Urges 'More Caution' [Rome RAI Televideo Teletext]	12
Farah Aidid Blames Clinton for 14 Somali Deaths [AFP]	12
Leaflets Accuse UN Peacekeepers [AFP]	12
Ali Mahdi Radio Notes Second Air Attack [Voice of the Somali Republic]	12
Planes Destroyed Suspected Arms Dumps [Voice of the Somali Republic]	12
OAU Urges Disarmament of Somali Groups [Cairo International]	12
Demonstrators Gather To Protest Attacks [AFP]	13

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

UN Invitation To Attend Rights Conference Declined [SAPA]	14
PAC Circular Repudiates Alexander Statements [THE STAR 11 Jun]	14
PAC's Alexander 'Axed' as Negotiations Leader [SUNDAY TIMES 13 Jun]	14
Alexander on Dismissal [SAPA]	15
PAC Denies Dismissal [SAPA]	15
ANC Carletonville Executive Said Involved in Violence [THE STAR 10 Jun]	15
'Comrades' Reportedly Out of Control in Townships [NEW NATION 11 Jun]	16
De Klerk Discusses National Unity Government [Johannesburg Radio]	17
De Klerk Rewards First Blacks To Join NP [Umtata Radio]	17
De Klerk: Voter Uncertainty Behind Swing From NP [Johannesburg TV]	17
De Klerk Announces Senior NP MP Resignation [Johannesburg TV]	18
Poll: Support for All Parties Decreasing [SUNDAY TIMES 13 Jun]	18
NP Negotiator: White Referendum 'Not Necessary' [Johannesburg TV]	19
Communist Party Chief Calls for End to Violence [Johannesburg Afrikaans Radio]	19
ANC Official Discusses Regional Proposals [SAPA]	19
ANC Cites IFP Forced Recruitment of Hostel Dwellers [Umtata Radio]	19
MK Chief on Integration Into Defense Force [SAPA]	20
Police Arrest Mozambicans With SAM-7 Missiles [Johannesburg Radio]	20
14 June Review of Press Editorials, Commentaries [THE STAR 14 Jun, etc]	20

SOUTHERN AFRICA

Angola

UNITA: No Withdrawal From Occupied Territory [Johannesburg Radio]	21
Commentary Questions Observers' Role [Voz do Galo Negro]	21
Russia Accused of Partiality in Peace Process [Voz do Galo Negro]	22
UNITA Minister Criticizes Portuguese Government [Lisbon TV]	22
Valentim on Meeting With Italian Foreign Minister [Voz do Galo Negro]	23
UNITA Shells Menongue City, 25 Killed [Luanda Radio]	23
Governor Says Cuito Situation 'Very Difficult' [Luanda TV]	24
Government Forces Allegedly Use Chemical Weapons [Voz do Galo Negro]	24
Southern Front Commander Says Morale High [Luanda TV]	24
Opposition Leader Accused of Fraud [Luanda TV]	24
South African Participation in Oil Tower Sought [Luanda TV]	25
Finance Minister Leaves for U.S. IMF Meet [Luanda Radio]	25
Officials Leave for Europe To Seek Assistance [Luanda Radio]	25

Mozambique

UN's Aldo Ajello Comments on Peace Process [Maputo Radio]	26
Repatriation of Refugees From Zimbabwe Begins [Maputo Radio]	26
Refugees Returning From Neighboring Countries [Maputo Radio]	26
Arms Depot Explosion Kills 1, Injures 4 [Maputo Radio]	26

WEST AFRICA

Liberia

NPFL-ULIMO Clash at Ivorian Border 5, 6 Jun [AFP]	27
---	----

Nigeria

Reportage on 12 Jun Presidential Elections	27
U.S. Observers Banned [Kaduna Radio]	27
Publication of Results Restricted [Lagos International]	27
Official's Recall Request Cancelled [AFP]	27
Results Probable by 16 Jun [Lagos International]	28
NEC Chairman on Election Results [Lagos International]	28
NEC Satisfied With Election [Lagos Radio]	28
Candidates To Accept Outcome [Lagos Radio]	28
Some Results Announced [Lagos International]	29
'Early Trends' SDP's Abiola Leading [AFP]	29
Local Electoral Officer Arrested [Lagos Radio]	29

Senegal

New National Assembly Speaker Elected [Dakar Radio]	29
---	----

Burundi

Constitutional Court Declares Ndadaye President

EA1106125393 Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale
du Burundi Radio in French 1800 GMT 10 Jun 93

[Text] Constitutional Court President Gerard Niyungeko announced at Kigobe Congress Palace today the final results of the 1 June presidential elections which brought Melchior Ndadaye of the Front for Democracy in Burundi [FRODEBU] to the presidency.

[Niyungeko] After examination by the court, the final results of the 1 June presidential elections are as follows: There are 2,355,126 registered voters. The number of voters who participated in the election was 2,291,746 or 97.31 percent of registered voters. The number of voters who gave their vote to any one of the three candidates was 2,260,525 or 98.64 percent of the voters.

The number of votes in favor of Pierre Buyoya was 742,36 or 32.39 percent of voters. The number of votes in favor of Melchior Ndadaye was 1,483,904 or 64.75 percent of voters. The number of votes cast in favor of Pierre-Claver Sendegaya was 33,072 or 1.44 percent of voters. The number of void votes is 21,025 or 0.92 percent.

Taking into account Article 62 Line Two of the Constitution according to which the president of the Republic is elected by an absolute majority of votes, and in view of the fact that Melchior Ndadaye obtained an absolute majority of votes, [words indistinct] the Constitutional Court, after deliberation in conformity with the law, declares that in general the 1 June presidential elections were held according to the law, and that Mr. Melchior Ndadaye is elected president of the Republic of Burundi for a five-year term from the day of his swearing in.

Chad

CST Rejects Libyan Cooperation Agreement

AB1206201793 Ndjamenia Radiodiffusion Nationale
Tchadienne in French 0530 GMT 11 Jun 93

[Communique by the Higher Transitional Council in Ndjamenia on 10 June; read by the group's secretary general, (Ali Abderahmane Agar)]

[Text] At its regular meeting on 10 June at the Palais du 15 Janvier, the Higher Transitional Council [CST] examined the reports on the general policy and institutions commission and the general cooperation agreement signed between Chad and the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya on 20 November 1992.

It noted with satisfaction and great interest the clarifications made by the minister of administrative reforms, acting for the foreign minister.

Aware of the need for Chad to establish and maintain relations of friendship and cooperation with neighboring

countries on the basis of equality and sovereignty; reaffirming Chad's commitment to the principles and objectives of the UN and the OAU Charters; satisfied, however, with the Arab Jamahiriya's resolution to develop and strengthen the ties of friendship and good neighborliness between the brotherly people of Chad and Libya; taking into account Chad's sovereignty over the Aozou Strip, as attested by the Sovereign National Conference; considering the Arab Jamahiriya's interpretation of previous agreements signed with Chad; and considering the Transitional Charter and the program of action, the CST decided not to ratify the present general cooperation agreement between Chad and Libya, which was signed in an unfavorable context. It also decided to invite the transitional government to denounce this agreement and approach the Libyan Government at the right moment to prepare of a new agreement in conformity with the aspirations of the brotherly peoples of Chad and Libya according to the pertinent principles stipulated in the UN and OAU Charters.

Armed Opposition Ready To Negotiate

AB1306215593 Paris AFP in French 1956 GMT
10 Jun 93

[Text] Lagos, 10 Jun (AFP)—In a communique issued in Lagos on 10 June, Mahmat Issa Boudri, the Movement for Democracy and Development [MDD] chief of staff, disclosed that the MDD, the armed Chadian opposition in the Lake Chad region, is always ready to negotiate with the Chadian Government.

Mr. Boudri further stated that the MDD has not had any contact with either the Chadian transitional government or Prime Minister Moungar to date. At the end of May, Mr. Moungar disclosed that he had had contacts with all the opposition, including the MDD.

Congo

Libyan Ambassador Shot Dead by Security Forces

AB1306123093 Paris AFP in French 1131 GMT
13 Jun 93

[Text] Brazzaville, 13 Jun (AFP)—The Libyan ambassador to Congo, Mahmud Mohamed Saad, was shot by security forces early Sunday morning in Brazzaville, according to Mr. Hilaire M'bea-M'bea, Cameroonian ambassador to Congo, who is also the dean of the diplomatic corps.

Mr. Mohamed Saad was killed at 0500 local time (0400 GMT) when security forces opened fire on his car which ran through a roadblock at the roundabout near the "Crocodile Swimming Pool" in the center of the city, the same source added.

Military patrols have been searching cars at the main crossroads of the Congolese capital for weapons. The military high command took some "special" security

measures following the sharp political crisis between the presidential group and the opposition coalition.

"The Libyan diplomat forced his way through a roadblock by security forces, who immediately shot at the car after a warning," the dean of the diplomatic corps said.

Mr. Mohamed Saad has been in Congo for three years, according to reliable sources

Reportage on, Reaction to Presidential Elections

URD-PCT on Publication of Results

AB1106095893 Brazzaville Radio Nationale Congolaise Network in French 0700 GMT 11 Jun 93

[Communique issued by the Union for Democratic Renewal- Congolese Labor Party in Brazzaville on 10 June]

[Text] While the Congolese Armed Forces, conscious of the current serious threat to national peace and unity of our nation, have taken steps to save the Congolese people from unnecessary conflicts, the president of the Republic is bent on having the results of the irregular early legislative elections published by initiating unilateral action at the judicial services department. In the event of the publication of these results, the Alliance will draw the necessary conclusions.

Issued in Brazzaville on 10 June 1993 by URD-PCT Press Secretary Laurent Mayina.

Elections Results Announced

AB1106142093 Brazzaville Radio Nationale Congolaise Network in French 0700 GMT 11 Jun 93

[Results of the 6 June early legislative elections issued in Brazzaville on 10 June—read by Interior Minister Francois Ayayem]

[Excerpts] Ladies and gentlemen, dear compatriots, as in the first round of the early legislative elections, you have just carried out your civic duty with dignity by going to the polls for the second round. You did this in accordance with Decree No. 93187 of 21 May 1993 calling on the electorate to participate in the legislative elections. After all the usual formalities, it is my prevailing and legal duty today to announce the results of the 6 June elections. As you know, after the first round, 11 seats remained empty, namely five in Brazzaville, one in Pool Region, two in Plateau Region, two in Cuvette Region, and one in Likouala Region. Here are the results in detail:

Brazzaville Municipality, Potopoto District: Second Constituency: [passage omitted]

Anatole Mbougou of the Panafrican Union for Social Democracy [UPADS], who won 2,308 votes, that is 97,43 percent, is declared elected.

Moungali District, first constituency: [passage omitted]

Michel Kouka of UDR [expansion unknown]-Mouinda, who won 3,154 votes, that is 98,84 percent, is declared elected.

Moungali District, second constituency: [passage omitted]

Levy Makani of UDR-Mouinda, who won 5,429 votes, that is 97,27 percent, is declared elected.

Moungali District Four, third constituency: [passage omitted]

Isabelle Fila of UDR-Mouinda, who won 4,570 votes, that is 96,61 percent is declared elected.

Wenze District Five, first constituency: [passage omitted]
Laurentine Milongo of UDR-Mouinda, who won 2,952 votes, that is 97,43 percent, is declared elected.

Cuvette Region: Evo District, first constituency: [passage omitted]

Francois Oyou of UPADS, who won 1,472 votes, that is 58,18 percent, is declared elected.

Loukolela District, only one constituency: [passage omitted]
Pascal Anzembo of PCR [expansion unknown], who won all the 2,160 votes cast, that is 100 percent, is declared elected.

Likouala Region; Dongo District, second constituency: [passage omitted]

Youngosso Mazengue of UPADS, who won 587 votes, that is 65,88 percent, is declared elected.

Plateaux Region; Djambala District, first constituency: [passage omitted]

Joseph Panjouila Yokono, sole candidate of the National Convention for Democracy and Development, who 3,399 votes, that is 100 percent, is declared elected.

Gamboma District, second constituency: [passage omitted]

Nampa Oka of UC [expansion unknown], who won 3,270 votes, that is 93,59 percent, is declared elected.

Pool Region; Kindamba District, second constituency: Antoine Malonga of Union of Democratic Forces, who won 1,501 votes, that is 95,40 percent, is declared elected.

At the end of this electoral process, the political distribution at our assembly is as follows: Presidential camp, 69 seats; Union for Democratic Renewal-Congolese Labor Party Alliance, 49 seats; UDR-Mouinda, six seats; UPRN [expansion unknown], one seat.

Ladies and gentlemen, the elections that have just taken place in our beautiful country are decisive for the

progress of its democratic process, and for the beginning of the steady functioning of our institutions for the achievement of consistent national, economic, and sociocultural development. With the end of this electoral process, our people have once again shown to the world their determination to rise to the level of civilized countries responsible for their destiny. We take this opportunity to sincerely congratulate them. Long live democracy. Long live the Republic. Thank you.

[Paris AFP in English in a Brazzaville-dated item at 1358 GMT on 11 June adds the following: "Military patrols moved onto the streets of the Congolese capital on Friday after the Interior Ministry unexpectedly issued the results of a controversial second round of voting which gave President Pascal Lissouba's supporters an overall majority in Parliament. The soldiers stopped cars and searched for weapons. Announcing it would bring in special security measures, the Military High Command had earlier asked Lissouba to cancel the results of the second round so as to avoid 'unnecessary unrest at a time of acute political crisis.'"]

["Sunday's polling, boycotted by the opposition, was a run-off for 11 seats left undecided in the May 2 first round of the general election. Interior Minister Colonel Francois Ayayem said on the radio early Friday that the presidential party had won seven and one of the opposition movements four. That gave the president's supporters 69 of the 125 seats, with 49 for the main opposition coalition."]

Lissouba Comments on Situation

AB1306222593 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 1830 GMT 13 Jun 93

[Interview with President Pascal Lissouba by Africa No. 1 correspondent Guy Bertoua Matongo; date, place not given]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] For the first time since the opposition began demonstrating, President Pascal Lissouba comments on the situation in his country in an exclusive interview with Africa No. 1. He is interviewed by Guy Bertoua Matongo.

[Begin recording] [Lissouba] What does one's views represent when one is caught in a whirlpool? It is quite obvious that all this is deplorable. Already, all this is prohibited by law. All this is prohibited by a joint document signed by the two opposing sides. I am simply astonished to observe that in order to make a point one has to take to violence—violence that I will describe as absurd, a violence which is not justified.

[Matongo] Yes, Mr. President, Brazzaville is in a situation which is almost total insurrection: the barricades are increasing and the Army (?cannot intervene) while it prefers to respect the republican institutions. Why does it not intervene?

[Lissouba] There is a double phenomenon that must be considered. The Army [pauses].... Let me see, first, let us take the police. Practically, the police does not exist. You know that before the National Conference, the Army, the Police, and the Gendarmerie were one body. The national conference sought to separate them. But by doing so, it did not equally divide the qualifications and the means, especially the capacity of each. The Army has maintained all its complete capacity and the police have returned with a baton and small revolver. As for the Gendarmerie, let us not talk of it, it was non-existent. So, as you said, we are almost in an insurrection with the demonstrators holding weapons and just opposite them is a policeman who has nothing. What can one do? Must one send the police to be killed? Must the Army be sent in and forced to shoot? On one side, you will have an Army which you have ordered to shoot and on the other side, the demonstrators who must equally shoot. This is a matter of conscience and we preferred managing this situation without further worsening it by asking the two opposing sides to return to the negotiating table and I did so after consultations with the military chiefs of staff. They are the only people who can do something about the situation. They are the only people who can take up the baton of consensus, so to speak. But these same military chiefs can leave carnage in this city without a minimum explanation from the two opposition sides. [end recording] [passage omitted]

Presidential Group, Opposition Clash in Brazzaville

Barricades Erected; Gunshots Heard

AB1206125493 Paris AFP in English 1231 GMT 12 Jun 93

[Excerpts] Brazzaville, June 12 (AFP)—Opposition demonstrators threw up barricades here Saturday as President Pascal Lissouba was reportedly preparing to name a prime minister after disputed legislative elections.

Gunshots were heard overnight in two areas of the Congolese capital, sources said.

In the Baongo and Talangai areas, opposition supporters set up barricades to close off streets and protect the homes of opposition leader Bernard Kolelas and former military ruler Denis Sassou-Nguesso.

Traffic on the street leading to the World Health Organization regional headquarters was blocked as demonstrators placed tires and car parts along the road.

Public transport was also interrupted with bus and taxi drivers having stayed home. In the town centre most of shops were closed. A bakery owned by a Lebanese immigrant was set on fire.

But as of midday police had not intervened.

The demonstrations came a day after the interior ministry unexpectedly issued the results of a controversial

second round of voting which gave Lissouba's supporters an overall majority in parliament.

A source said Saturday that Lissouba was about to appoint a prime minister to form Congo's next government. [passage omitted]

On Friday the opposition coalition issued a statement saying, "Let us the Congolese people rise up against the ferocious dictatorship and political piracy" adding that Lissouba was a "grave danger to the public."

Army Calls for Negotiations

AB1306103693 Paris AFP in French 0809 GMT
13 Jun 93

[Excerpts] Brazzaville, 13 Jun (AFP)—The Congolese Armed Forces [FAC], High Command has called on the presidential group and the opposition coalition to "pull themselves together" and to immediately open negotiations to find a solution to the political crisis prevailing in the country, Radio Congo, quoting a communique from the Army headquarters, announced this morning. President Pascal Lissouba "has tried to personally conduct these negotiations," the radio added. [passage omitted]

The communique from the Army headquarters, broadcast this morning, calls for the presidential group and the opposition coalition to each appoint three delegates to prepare the modalities, agenda, and timetable for negotiations aimed at restoring calm in the country. The military high command "calls on the two political families to do everything to create conditions for salvaging negotiations and to restore calm," calling on the delegates from both the presidential and opposition groups to report to the Army's department of international relations at 1000. [passage omitted]

Presidential Group Warns About Opposition

AB1306201593 Brazzaville Radio Nationale Congolaise
Network in French 1830 GMT 13 Jun 93

[Statement issued by the "presidential group" in Brazzaville on 13 June]

[Text] Following today's declaration by the Congolese Movement for Democracy and Integral Development [MCDDI] and the Congolese Labor Party [PCT], the presidential group once again takes the Congolese people as a witness and draws their attention to the subversive and dangerous consequences that the PCT and MCDDI can have on national unity and social peace.

In fact, this coalition, which lost the 7 October legislative elections, does not want to submit itself to the verdict of the ballot box. It is the simple truth. The artificial situation in some areas of Brazzaville, characterized by barricades and the brandishing of firearms, cannot but convince you about the determination of Sassou-Nguesso—with the complicity of Bernard Kolelas as usual—to retake power through force and tricks. Hypocritically, the MCDDI and the PCT have been crying

crisis—a crisis that they created themselves, in the first place, to demand from the people a negotiation which has no backing.

These men, who yesterday, had the Constitution on their lips, do not want to hear people talk about it today. They have invented another word called consensus. Two months ago, they saw firearms in the hands of the activists of the presidential group. Today, they are caught in the act of using weapons of war. Yesterday, they applauded the Supreme Court; today, they accuse it of hegemony. Everything is clear. These men, who governed us yesterday and who want to return to power, are bandits and men without faith or law.

Congolese people, they will resort to blackmail as they did previously. The demands of the MCDDI and the PCT are undemocratic and unconstitutional. Do not listen to them. Stay on the side of the Constitution and the Republic. Reject the gross lies of the PCT, the aim of which is to hide a plan drawn up long ago and which constitutes a serious threat to our common future.

Long live peace; long live democracy; long live the Republic!

Lissouba Opponents, Supporters To Talk

AB1406092493 Paris AFP in English 0107 GMT
14 Jun 93

[Excerpts] Brazzaville, June 14 (A. P.)—Supporters and opponents of Congolese reformist President Pascal Lissouba have agreed under pressure from the Army to open talks to end political violence following contested general elections, an Army communique said Sunday [13 June] night. The statement broadcast on television said Lissouba supporters and the opposition led by the formerly Marxist Labour Party (PCT) had agreed on "some points of the agenda" at a preparatory session chaired by Army chiefs on Sunday. The tentative agenda would be submitted to Lissouba for "assessment," said the communique without detailing any proposals.

The communique signed by Armed Forces Chief Brigadier-General Jean-Marie Michel Mokoko said both sides had pledged to rein in their troops and "restore calm as from Sunday night." A military source told AFP the president's camp had insisted on the removal of all barricades erected by opposition supporters in the city before it would negotiate. [passage omitted]

Sustained gunfire was audible in most parts of Brazzaville on Sunday night and barricades erected on Saturday [12 June] continued to paralyze traffic. On Sunday, security forces shot dead the Libyan ambassador to Congo Mahmud Muhammad Sa'd after his car drove through a road block set up by police, another diplomat said.

State Attorney Communique on Incidents

AB1106181093 Brazzaville Radio Nationale Congolaise
Network in French 0700 11 Jun 93

[Text] The incidents in the capital over the past 72 hours have led State Attorney Zouala to make the following statement:

[Begin Zouala recording] Following the unfortunate incidents that took place at the residence of Minister Bokilo, the Criminal Investigation Department informed me in accordance with the Article 38 of the Criminal Code. Without panic, I went to the scene of the incidents and proceeded with a normal investigation in line with Articles 28 and 29 of the Criminal Code. As for reasons of proper administration of justice we could not hold a hearing at Mr. Bokilo's house, I asked the national director of the judicial service, in line with Article 53 of the Criminal Code, to proceed with these hearings at the police station. We also seized some evidence connected with damage at the residence. At this very moment, the investigation is going on normally under my direction and initiative. We know that the state attorney is the director of the criminal police and it is in this capacity that I am conducting the investigations. Moreover, as I know that some people think this will fizzle out, I want to say that these investigations will be successfully carried out. It will be successful when the innocence or guilt of certain persons is established. An investigation, as we know, is the main working tool of the magistrates. It is on the basis of an investigation that magistrates prepare the fundamental guidelines of an objective court proceeding. It is in this regard that I want to tell the people that in this investigation, we will need the cooperation of some people and whoever the culprits are, they will be summoned to court. We also know that many other incidents took place in town and the police performed their duty by immediately notifying me. Therefore, investigations are conducted under my supervision and very soon, all necessary information will be recorded and the file will be referred to the authorities concerned who will then submit it to the Criminal Court. That is what I have to say about the incidents that took place over the past three days in our capital.

To conclude, it is obvious that I cannot disclose all the elements of the investigation. This is not possible because we are very often bound to the secrecy of the judicial inquiry and a magistrate conducting an investigation on such serious matters should abide by the provisions of the law. I would like to say here that if anyone, regardless of his social status, is found guilty, he will face the law. [end recording]

URD-PCT Said Attacking Milongo House

AB1306203593 Brazzaville Radio Nationale Congolaise
Network in French 1830 GMT 13 Jun 93

[Statement by the Union for Democracy and the Republic- Mouinda; place, date not given]

[Text] Statement by Union for Democracy and the Republic [UDR]-Mouinda: The UDR-Mouinda National Executive Bureau informs its activists, supporters, and the entire Congolese people that since this morning, an armed commando team from the Union for Democratic Renewal-Congolese Labor Party [URD-PCT] alliance has been attacking the residence of the transitional prime minister, His Excellency Andre Milongo, the UDR-Mouinda chairman. These attacks have already led to several wounded, one seriously.

The UDR-Mouinda National Executive Bureau condemns these acts of barbarism and terrorism which constitute a serious threat to civil peace and national unity. The UDR-Mouinda has always stressed that in the current crisis, the law, and nothing but the law, must be enforced and this is guaranteed by the Supreme Court. Therefore, the UDR-Mouinda National Executive Bureau exhorts all activists and sympathizers to get mobilized to defend democracy and put a stop to the anti-constitutional and anti-democratic acts perpetrated by the URD-PCT coalition with a view to justifying the need for a coup d'etat. The UDR-Mouinda asks his excellency the president of the Republic, guarantor of national unity, to ensure the security of persons and property by ordering the removal of road blocks and by proceeding with the collection of firearms in the country. Long live democracy! Long live the Republic!

Zaire

Birindwa on Current Political Issues

LD1306214793 Kinshasa Tele-Zaire Television Network
in French 1900 GMT 13 Jun 93

[Excerpts] [Announcer] After the debate on the draft budget law, Mr. Faustin Birindwa took the platform this morning at the Palais de la Nation to respond to the concerns of the deputies. These concerns are of an economic, financial, and cultural nature. Touching on the sensitive issues of security, the keystone of his government's action program, the prime minister said that these problems, taken in their broadest sense, will be resolved insofar as he is willing to allocate nearly 80 percent of the state budget to them. [passage omitted]

[begin Birindwa recording, addressing Assembly] It is important to bring to the kind attention of the august assembly the global political environment in which the current draft budget was drawn up. The short life of the transition [words indistinct]; the specific task of organizing the different electoral timetables; the tension (?arising) from the bipolarization of the existing political forces, which is sometimes expressed in acts of violence, creating the insecurity against which the government must fight.

In consequence, the contents of the budget must reflect the concerns of this political environment, which must be improved before any program of political recovery can be started.

One: political adjustment. Political peace. Political peace depends on the hotbeds of ethnic tension being extinguished, and the political movements coming together to reach the goal of national reconciliation.

In Shaba the government's efforts must be continued, with the aim of bringing together the Kasai and Shaba communities so that they can cohabit fraternally and to bring back to Kasai in the best possible way those who opt to leave Shaba.

In Kasai it is a matter of organizing the reception and the social integration of displaced persons.

In northern Kivu the problem of nationality has to be settled, and the population must be given identity cards before the elections.

In the Ituri we need to understand the deep causes of the conflict in order to solve it. In any case an enquiry is currently (?being led) by the regional authority, at the request of the government.

Preparation for the electoral timetable: An inter-ministerial technical commission is starting work to draw up the main options as far as organizing elections at all levels is concerned. It should be noted that the sum allocated in the draft budget for organizing the elections is insufficient, but it will readjusted taking into account the report by the commission. Furthermore, a request has been submitted to the United Nations to ask for help with democratization, as has been the case for many African countries.

Two: Security. The government is calling for the organization and equipment of units of the services which maintain public order and security, in order to put at the disposal of each municipality men and material in accordance with local needs and the maintenance of public order and intelligence [sentence as heard].

The repair of public lighting is one of the priorities in security, and it is currently being implemented. [end recording]

Djibouti

President Sworn In for Next Term

EA1206215093 Djibouti Radio Djibouti in Somali 1700 GMT 12 Jun 93

[Excerpt] Hassan Gouled Aptidon, the president of the Republic of Djibouti, was sworn in today as the leader and head of state for the coming six years. The ceremony took place at the People's Hall in the capital city and was witnessed by members of the government, legislators, and legal representatives. [passage omitted]

Authorities Allow Shipwrecked Somalis To Land

AU1106165493 Prague CTK in English 1457 GMT 9 Jun 93

[Text] Prague, June 9 (CTK)—The 31 shipwrecked Somalis and one Kenyan, picked up by the Czech ship Otava on June 4 from the Somalian ship Mubarak, disembarked at Djibouti this afternoon with the approval of the port authority. Pavel Trnka, director general of the Czechoslovak Navigation Company, told CTK.

The Otava continues its journey to Bombay, he added.

The Mubarak was damaged on May 19. The Otava had been denied entrance to the ports of both Aden and Djibouti until June 8 when it was permitted by the Djibouti authorities to enter the harbor, but not to tie up at the pier.

Trnka told journalists today that before disembarking in Djibouti, the shipwrecks had to sign a declaration that they would return to Somalia.

He also said that the Otava did not first pick up the victims from the waters of the Gulf of Aden, but first it towed the damaged Mubarak, a 25 m-long wooden vessel. But after several hours, the ship broke in two and foundered for reasons which have not been established as yet.

It cannot be ruled out that one shipwreck victim perished after he had been attacked by sharks during the rescue operation in which also one French naval ship took part, Trnka said.

Trnka said that the Otava had not tried to disembark the shipwreck victims in a port of Somalia, a conflict-torn country, because this could have been dangerous for both the crew and the ship.

The Czechoslovak Navigation Company incurred a loss of about 50,000 USD, he added.

Kenya

Moi Disbands KANU Youth Wing 12 Jun

EA1206165093 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1000 GMT 12 Jun 93

[Text] His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi said today that following his suspension of the activities of YK [Youth KANU—Kenya African National Union] '92 recently, the youth organization has now been disbanded.

In a statement issued in Nakuru, the president informed all KANU branches to ensure that genuine KANU members from within YK '92 were absorbed and integrated in the mainstream of the party framework. The president said it was regrettable that certain party officials, including branch chairmen, had operated contrary to the party policies and embarked on threatening other people.

President Moi said he had reasons to disband YK '92 and cautioned KANU members, including those of the disbanded youth organization, to take this disbandment order seriously. The president said all the relevant authorities within KANU and the government have been notified of the disbandment.

Somalia

Aidid Says Tension Rising

AB1106111993 Paris AFP in English 1059 GMT 11 Jun 93

[By David Chazan]

[Text] Mogadishu, June 11 (AFP)—Somalia's defiant warlord Mohamed Farah Aidid on Friday warned that women and children risked being massacred if the United Nations retaliated for the killings of 23 Pakistani peacekeepers. U.N. forces are poised to strike Aidid's arms depots and compounds in Somalia's shattered capital, U.N. sources said. The world body is investigating the bloodbath last Saturday [5 June] in which U.N. troops say they were ambushed, but U.N. officials here say there is little doubt that General Aidid was responsible.

"If they attack somebody, it will be the general public they attack," Aidid told a news conference at his villa here.

"We have no military forces in the city," he said as U.N. helicopter gunships hovered over nearby rooftops.

The 58-year-old former ambassador to India, said to have been tortured while a political prisoner under the regime of ousted dictator Mohamed Siad Barre, claimed that he had turned over his weapons to the foreign peacekeeping forces here, now numbering more than 18,000.

A Security Council resolution passed Sunday [6 June] empowers the U.N. to use force to bring those responsible for the killings to justice. The United Nations has moved more than 100 French troops to reinforce the mainly Pakistani soldiers here.

Four U.S. "Spectre" attack planes are reportedly in position for a possible strike. In Nairobi, relief officials said they had been told that Mogadishu airspace would be closed from midnight Friday, fuelling speculation of an overnight attack.

Aidid renewed his accusations that the Pakistanis serving with the U.N. Operation in Somalia (UNOSOM) were to blame for the killings because they had opened fire on a crowd of unarmed civilians at Aidid's radio station, triggering a "general uprising" by Mogadishu residents. "The people really responsible for the incidents on Saturday were UNOSOM and their troops and I have no power to arrest them," said Aidid. "If they strike, it could turn into a massacre of innocent people," he told AFP.

Aidid at the terrace news conference sat beside another warlord, his ally Omar Jays, whose forces were recently driven out of the southern port city of Kismaayo by fighters loyal to Siad Barre's son-in-law Mohamed Said Hersi, known as General Morgan. Both warlords said the United Nations was continuing to attack Somalis. Aidid said Pakistanis had shot dead a Somali on Friday, bringing the Somali death toll to 89 since Saturday and more than 350 wounded. Aidid said the U.N. forces who have been sweeping some neighbourhoods for arms were "entering homes and mistreating people." He said tension was rising in Mogadishu because of the U.N. military buildup and the situation could easily spin out of control.

U.N. spokesmen, however, rejected Aidid's accusations. Farouk Malawi and David Stockwell told journalists that the ambushes Saturday had been too well orchestrated to have been a spontaneous uprising as Aidid claimed. They could not confirm Aidid's claim that a Somali was killed in a shootout at the university Friday.

All but 16 foreign aid workers have been evacuated from Mogadishu as tension mounts and Somali families send women and children out of the city. The French Embassy was evacuated to neighbouring Djibouti on Thursday [10 June] as Pakistani soldiers killed at least two Somali snipers, Pakistani military sources said.

Aidid complained that he was having difficulty contacting U.N. officials for discussions to defuse the crisis. He called for the return of foreign aid workers to resume relief operations in this famine-ravaged nation, without a government since Siad Barre's overthrow in January 1991.

Aidid Discusses 'Boiling' Situation in News Conference

EA1106215393 Mogadishu Radio Mogadishu in Somali 1700 GMT 11 Jun 93

[Excerpts] Mr. Mohamed Farah Aidid, the chairman of the Somali National Alliance [SNA] and the United Somali Congress, held a news conference at his office today during which he discussed SNA's efforts since 5 June to defuse the violence in Mogadishu. The press conference was attended by local and international journalists and was witnessed by Abdi Warsameh Isaaq, the deputy chairman of the SNA and chairman of the Southern Somali National Movement; Mr. Ahmad Omar Jays, deputy chairman of the SNA and chairman of the Somali Patriotic Movement; and Dr. Ali Isma'il Abdi, the chairman of the Somali National Democratic Union. [passage omitted]

Aidid said that since the 5 June incident the situation has been boiling, as have the emotions of the Somali people, particularly those living in Mogadishu. He said the SNA had been striving to calm the people by urging them to [swords indistinct] their brothers as normal. Aidid said the many measures taken by the SNA included using the radio last night and the night before to urge people to resume their normal life.

He said the SNA had also contacted UN Operation Somalia [UNOSOM] to discuss how UNOSOM can help to cool the peoples' tempers. Aidid also acknowledged that he had written a letter, dated 9 June, to Admiral Jonathan Howe in which he said he was planning to take measures to restore stability in Mogadishu.

In his letter, Aidid said also suggested that things that create a sense of instability in the minds of the people should not be broadcast over the radio. A request was also made for UNOSOM personnel to resume their work as usual and to form a committee to monitor items broadcast by various radios. The chairman added that he also suggested that the admiral appoint a UNOSOM employee who can speak Somali to regularly monitor the programs broadcast by Radio Mogadishu.

We are still waiting for answers to all these issues. I do not think UNOSOM has yet begun helping us with the measures we have already undertaken, Aidid said. He said the measures taken so far by UNOSOM were only worsening the feelings of the people. Aidid said one UNOSOM measure was to evacuate relief agency and embassy personnel from their places of work to a military base. As a result, it has become difficult for us to contact UNOSOM officials.

He said UNOSOM troops have continued to fire on the people, resulting in many deaths and injuries, and have also entered the homes of citizens, mistreating them in most cases. Helicopters also hovered over houses, ripping off roofs and terrorizing children and women. At the same time, the international media was reporting that deadly weapons and many UN and U.S. troops were

on their way to Somalia to carry out retaliatory attacks for the setbacks they suffered in their unprovoked attacks. Chairman Aidid said the SNA was unable to calm the people because of these announced measures, which it called threats.

The SNA would like to see stability restored; however, all we see is flagrant aggression and bullying. He said there was a question about whom the arriving deadly weapons and troops would fight, as there were no SNA forces in Mogadishu. After their weapons were handed over to Unified Task Force [UNITAF], the SNA dispersed. The chairman said one of the articles contained in the Addis Ababa Agreement in January sought to take Somali fighters to camps and disarm them, after which UNOSOM and UNITAF could rehabilitate them. Aidid suggested that the Addis Ababa Agreement should be implemented in the manner stipulated without resorting to force and fighting.

Aidid said he did not believe the UN troops came to the country to fight with Somalis; rather, they came to assist them with their problems. He said it was because of this that we wholeheartedly welcomed the UNITAF troops when they arrived last December. He said we laid down our arms and began to work with them but we did not get the kind of working relationship and cooperation we had expected from UNITAF. He added that the Addis Ababa conference, held in January and attended by Somali political organizations, did not have a cease-fire or weapons collection on its agenda. However, the SNA proposed and worked hard to have these two issues added and, fortunately, the conference accepted the SNA proposals and included these issues in the agreement. [passage omitted]

Aidid also said the SNA had succeeded in opening up Mogadishu so that people could move freely from one place to another. He said all these measures could prepare the ground for the restoration of peace throughout the country, the provision of relief food to the needy wherever they may be in the country and the revival of social services. [passage indistinct]

UN Troops Fire on Demonstrators

AB1206085393 Paris AFP in English 0843 GMT
12 Jun 93

[Text] Mogadishu, June 12 (AFP)—Pakistani U.N. troops opened fire Saturday on demonstrators protesting the air raid by U.S.-led United Nations' forces, killing at least one Somali and leaving another seriously wounded, witnesses said. The demonstrators massed around the sandbagged U.N. military headquarters at the former U.S. embassy here hours after the multi-national force's planes and helicopters had blasted the local radio station and weapons depots of the warlord Mohamed Farah Aidid. The pre-dawn raid was carried out with U.N. Security Council authority to retaliate for last week's killing of 23 Pakistani peacekeepers, allegedly by forces loyal to General Aidid.

Aidid Said 'On Run' Following Attack

AB1206090493 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 0730
GMT 12 Jun 93

[Excerpts] UN forces in Mogadishu began their retaliation operation against General Farah Aidid early this morning. A whirlwind in white [word indistinct] and debris on buses are the images seen this morning at the Radio Mogadishu building following a visit by UN war planes. [passage omitted]

UN officials in Somalia claim that the radio serves as a hidden arsenal for Aidid's men and that the purpose of this operation is to destroy heavy weapons and arrest those responsible for the attack on the blue helmets. The operation continues this morning on the ground with the United Nations broadcasting in Somali on the radio station they just captured and calling on the Somali people to lay down their arms.

Farah Aidid's villa was not a target of the UN troops, and Aidid has been on the run since last night.

AFP: UN Forces Detain Over 100 During Strike

AB1206094093 Paris AFP in English 0916 GMT
12 Jun 93

[Excerpts] Mogadishu, June 12 (AFP)—United Nations forces have detained more than 100 Somalis during a retaliatory strike on the Mogadishu arms depots and radio station of warlord Mohamed Farah Aidid on Saturday, U.N. officials said. Many of those detained were found with guns as U.S.-led peacekeeping forces swept through trouble spots confiscating weapons from gunmen, the officials said. [passage omitted]

Those detained were being held at the U.S. Embassy. The strike began before dawn with an air raid that destroyed General Aidid's radio station. Helicopter gunships later attacked arms depots and a former cigarette factory, notorious as a nest for snipers. Ground forces were still sweeping some parts of south Mogadishu and confiscating weapons at 11 a.m. (0800 GMT). [passage omitted]

French Troops Reportedly Participating in Somalia

LD1206102093 Paris France-Inter Radio Network in
French 1000 GMT 12 Jun 93

[Excerpt] France is participating in the ground operation in Somalia. About 190 French soldiers have been sent from Baidoa to Mogadishu. The French company has not encountered any difficulty this morning, the Defense Ministry said. [passage omitted]

Italian Troops Capture 'Close' Aide to Aidid*AB1206112993 Paris AFP in English 1111 GMT
12 Jun 93*

[Text] Rome, June 12 (AFP)—Italian Defense Minister Fabio Fabbri Saturday said Italian troops serving with U.N. forces in Somalia had captured a close aide to warlord Mohamed Farah Aidid.

The minister, who spoke to reporters as he was leaving on a trip to Mozambique and Somalia, did not identify the man detained, but said he was "a top-notch general".

Italian peacekeepers in Somalia, who number some 2,400, did not take part directly in Saturday's U.S.-led attack against Aidid's forces in Mogadishu, he added.

No Casualties Reported Among UN Troops*AB1206121393 Paris AFP in English 1155 GMT
12 Jun 93*

[Text] Mogadishu, June 12 (AFP)—The United Nations suffered no casualties in Saturday's [12 June] attack on arms depots and the radio station of Somali warlord Mohamed Farah Aidid, but one Somali was killed, the U.N. force commander said. "There were no casualties in the forces of UNOSOM (U.N. Operation in Somalia)," Lieutenant-General Cevik Bir of Turkey told reporters.

He said that one Somali was killed when U.N. forces attacked a relay facility used by Aidid's radio station just outside Mogadishu.

Witnesses however said another Somali was killed when Pakistani troops opened fire on demonstrators protesting the strike near the U.N. military headquarters at the former U.S. embassy.

Another two Somalis were wounded, the witnesses said.

Threats Made To Retake Aidid Radio Station*EA1206140293 Mogadishu Voice of the Somali Masses
in Somali 1105 GMT 12 Jun 93*

[Text] A clandestine radio broadcast intercepted at 1105 GMT identified itself as follows:

This is Radio Mogadishu, the Voice of the Somali Masses broadcasting, on the 31 meter band [Bismillahi rahmani rahim, allahu akbar allahu akbar allahu akbar, halkanu wa radio mogadishu codka ummada somaliyeed ood kadegeeysan kartan mojjadda kobiyo sodonka meeter band].

In the name of God the most gracious, the most merciful, peace and blessings be upon you. Listeners we shall meet again at 6 pm [1500 GMT] and brief you on developments in Mogadishu.

[This message was repeated several times and then followed by a recitation of verses from the Koran. Voices were then heard in the background hurling abuse at the

United Nations Operation Somalia-2 radio announcer for his poor reading of Admiral Howe's statement which was translated into Somali].

[Radio announcer] We shall wrest the radio from your hands, you bastards. You are stinking characters, you (?imperialist boot lickers).

Aidid Aide Taken Prisoner by UN Forces*AB1206143693 Paris AFP in French 1351 GMT
12 Jun 93*

[Text] Mogadishu, 12 Jun (AFP)—General Ali Keidye, a close aide of General Mohamed Farah Aidid, has been taken prisoner by the UN contingent in Somalia during an attack launched today at dawn against the ammunition depot and radio station of the Somali faction leader, according to Italian sources here today.

The capture of the general, an aide to General Aidid, was announced this morning in Rome by Italian Defense Minister Fabio Fabbri.

General Keidye headed the police force that the United Nations had been trying to put in place in collaboration with the Somali factions. [passage omitted]

Aides Say Aidid Left Mogadishu 11 Jun*EA1206150393 Addis Ababa Voice of Ethiopia in
Somali to Neighboring Countries 1200 GMT 12 Jun 93*

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] The reports add that the raid was aimed at capturing General Mohamed Farah Aidid and officials of his organization. On the other hand, aides of Gen. Mohamed Farah Aidid said today that he left Mogadishu on 11 June for an unknown destination.

Ali Mahdi Minister Urges Support for UNOSOM-2*EA1206155093 Mogadishu Voice of the Somali
Republic in Somali 1045 GMT 12 Jun 93*

[Text] Leaders and officials of the massive United Nations Operation Somalia-2 [UNOSOM] forces have not come to Somalia as tourists, but with the objective of saving the affected Somali people and rebuilding the country. This remark was made this afternoon by Dr. Husayn Shaykh Ahmad Qadareh, the minister of information and culture, when he addressed the Somali people through the mass media.

The minister of information said the country had witnessed a period of great tragedy during which anarchy and hunger were the order of the day. Unable to watch the catastrophe befalling the Somali people any longer, the international community rushed to the rescue of the Somali people. Dr. Qadareh said the massive UNOSOM forces and their officials and leaders did not come as tourists, but with tools and development programs aimed at saving the needy and rebuilding Somalia.

For this reason, the minister of information said, we were obliged to cooperate with the international community which came to assist us, and also to counter any person or group hell-bent on opposing assistance which the Somali people were in need of. Dr. Husayn Shaykh Ahmad Qadareh said we should show the world the vitality and wisdom the Somali people are reputed to possess. He said the world, particularly our well wishers, expected the following points from us:

1. That we wholeheartedly welcome the invaluable work of UNOSOM-2.
2. That we should teach each other the importance of and practice peace and stability, and cooperate with UNOSOM-2:
3. That we should be serious about the general disarmament, surrendering our own weapons and disclosing where others are kept, given that we know these weapons are the source of the prolonged problems that are wreaking havoc in the country.
4. That we should deal with anarchists and abide by UNOSOM-2 operations that are being carried out in line with the Somali people's needs and blessing.

The minister said any person or group that felt it had the ability should work for the maintenance of peace and reconciliation and [words indistinct] were opposed to the interests of the Somali people and the Islamic region. The minister said that we should sincerely welcome and work with UNOSOM-2 and that we should also play a pivotal role in restoring stability and cohabitation between brotherly Somali people. The minister concluded by saying that we should [words indistinct] the current situation in the country.

Ali Mahdi Radio Reports UNOSOM Attack

EA1206170093 Mogadishu Voice of the Somali Republic in Somali 1045 GMT 12 Jun 93

[Text] UN Operation Somalia II [UNOSOM-II] forces launched an attack at 0340 on targets suspected to have arms caches in Mogadishu. The U.S. military aircraft bombarded arms dumps and Radio Mogadishu. The reports add that the air raids were carried out alongside ground attacks.

The UN [words indistinct] envoy to Somalia, Admiral Howe, has said that the radio has been transferred from the control of one organization and will be handed to the Somali masses. The U.S. also said that this operation is an answer to the savage, unprovoked killing of 23 UN forces on 5 June. This attack follows UN Security Council Resolution 837 which gave UNOSOM-II forces the power to take any necessary step to stabilize Mogadishu, the capital city. Some UN officials believe the killings were deliberate and premeditated by some people with selfish objectives.

It is reported that in last night's attack hundreds [as heard] of AC-130 U.S. military aircraft took part in the

one-hour attack. Afterwards the city was calm. The U.S. Department of Defense clarified that it will explain last night's operation. The White House also said that it will issue a press statement this afternoon.

Garage Owned by Aidid Aide Destroyed

AB1306083693 Paris AFP in English 0627 CMT 13 Jun 93

[Excerpts] Mogadishu, June 13 (AFP)—U.S. AC-130 attack planes Sunday [13 June] launched a strike against a garage owned by an aide to Mogadishu warlord Mohamed Farah Aidid.

The garage, owned by Osman Ato, the warlord's chief financier and located only a few hundred yards (metres) from Aidid's villa, was reduced to a tangle of twisted and charred metal.

The strike followed earlier U.S.-led raids Saturday against Aidid's arms depots and radio station. [passage omitted]

Osman, speaking at the garage, vowed to sue the U.N. for destroying what he said was a civilian garage and workshop. He said U.N. troops had inspected the garage five times and knew there were no arms or ammunition there.

"My message to (U.S. President Bill) Clinton is thank you for uniting the Somali people," Osman told AFP.

The garage was hit by rockets in a 20-minute attack that ended around 0110 a.m. Sunday (2210 GMT Saturday). It was followed by a brief series of explosions that were apparently rocket-propelled grenades.

Aidid's villa, which serves as his home and office, was undamaged.

Troops Fire on Vehicle; 7 Killed

AB1306084193 Paris AFP in English 0809 GMT 13 Jun 93

[Text] Mogadishu, June 13 (AFP)— Pakistani peacekeepers Sunday [13 June] opened fire on a vehicle near the strategic K4 roundabout in southern Mogadishu, killing seven Somalis, including four women.

AFP reporters and a photographer at the scene saw the bodies, which appeared to be of four women, two men and one young boy.

The Pakistanis had apparently fired from the roof of a nearby building. It was unclear why the Pakistanis done so.

There were no weapons in the vehicle.

Pakistanis Kill 14 Mogadishu Demonstrators*AB1306111393 Paris AFP in English 1108 GMT
13 Jun 93*

[Text] Mogadishu, June 13 (AFP)—Pakistani peacekeepers opened fire near the K4 roundabout in southern Mogadishu on Sunday [13 June], killing at least 14 Somalis and wounding 23, according to initial hospital casualty reports.

The toll was expected to be higher as demonstrators were believed to have dragged away some bodies into neighboring houses.

The shooting took place as several hundred Somalis, protesting the U.S.-led attacks against warlord Mohamed Farah Aidid, were approaching the K4 roundabout, scene of earlier shooting incidents involving Somali gunmen and peacekeepers.

Italian Defense Minister Urges 'More Caution'*LD1306111793 Rome RAI Televideo Teletext in Italian
1008 GMT 13 Jun 93*

[Text] The Minister of Foreign Affairs [title as received, Fabbri is defense minister] Fabio Fabbri is visiting the Italian contingent in Mogadishu. He said that "Italy confirms its absolute support for the military decisions taken by the multinational command, but this is not incompatible with a broader diplomatic action of ours." The minister let it be understood that, as far as the retaliation that followed the killing of 23 Pakistani UN troops is concerned, the Italian opinion favored "more caution."

He said that on the part of Italy "there was no formal dissociation, we only urge that the fight not be exacerbated between the factions, in order to pass, as soon as possible, to reconstruction."

Farah Aidid Blames Clinton for 14 Somali Deaths*AB1306130093 Paris AFP in English 1255 GMT
13 Jun 93*

[Text] Mogadishu, June 13 (AFP)—Somalia's notorious warlord Mohamed Farah Aidid blamed U.S. President Bill Clinton for the killings of 14 Somali demonstrators by Pakistani U.N. troops in Mogadishu on Sunday.

"I am very, very displeased, disappointed of the killings of Somali people made by, ordered by President Clinton," General Aidid told an Australian Broadcasting Corporation reporter here.

"Somali people are very much disappointed, and the world will realize now who is right and who is wrong."

Leaflets Accuse UN Peacekeepers*AB1306132293 Paris AFP in English 1313 GMT
13 Jun 93*

[Excerpts] Mogadishu, June 13 (AFP)—Three U.N. armored personnel carriers drove past Somalis killed and wounded by Pakistani U.N. peacekeepers here Sunday without stopping to offer assistance.

The white vehicles with U.N. markings were driven by Pakistani soldiers. "They ignored the casualties," said AFP photographer Alexander Joe who witnessed the scene. [passage omitted]

The soldiers gestured to photographers and reporters who rushed out of a nearby hotel minutes after the shooting to move away.

After the shooting, typewritten leaflets appeared in the streets saying the U.N. "peacekeeping force are indeed a peace-killing force."

"We don't need shelling aid but humanitarian aid," they said, condemning the "barbaric military operation" by the United Nations.

The unsigned leaflets, dated June 13, urged "the international community to intervene (against) the massacre of unarmed people."

Ali Mahdi Radio Notes Second Air Attack*EA1306154093 Mogadishu Voice of the Somali
Republic in Somali 1100 GMT 13 Jun 93*

[Excerpt] U.S. warplanes have carried out air raids for the second morning running against targets where weapons are believed to be stored. Using AC-130 planes and Cobra helicopters, UN Operation Somalia forces pounded targets containing heavy and light weapons for (?one hour). [passage omitted]

Planes Destroyed Suspected Arms Dumps*EA1406080093 Mogadishu Voice of the Somali
Republic in Somali 0445 GMT 14 Jun 93*

[Excerpt] U.S. war planes attacked targets suspected to be weapons dumps in Mogadishu last night. Several weapons dumps where heavy and light weapons were known to be stored were destroyed in last night's attack, which lasted about an hour. U.S. AC-130 aircraft carried out last night's attack. [passage omitted]

OAU Urges Disarmament of Somali Groups*NC1406091193 Cairo Voice of the Arabs in Arabic 0510
GMT 14 Jun 93*

[Telephone interview with OAU Assistant Secretary General Ahmad Hajaj, in Addis Ababa, by Ashraf 'Abd-al-'Aziz, in Cairo, carried within the "Dialogue From Afar" program; date not given—recorded]

[Excerpt] ['Abd-al-'Aziz] Ambassador, welcome to the Voice of the Arabs.

[Hajjaj] Thank you.

['Abd-al-'Aziz] The recent reconciliation conference on Somalia has raised some hopes, but the situation in Somalia is frightening. What is the OAU doing to save the country?

[Hajjaj] The situation in Somalia started to stabilize, but some groups—internal, not external—were not concerned about stability in the country and did not want the Somali people to take things into their own hands. Recent incidents have clearly proven that UN Secretary General Dr. Butrus Butrus-Ghali was right when he called for disarming all Somali groups at the beginning of the UN operation in Somalia. Regrettably, this was not completed and we now see that these groups having huge weapons in their hands is one of the reasons security is deteriorating; some groups are using these weapons to confront the United Nations to prevent security and stability in Somalia.

['Abd-al-'Aziz] You said the Somalis are creating disturbances. What are their objectives?

[Hajjaj] I said some of the Somalis and the groups that seek power through violence. [passage omitted]

Demonstrators Gather To Protest Attacks

*AB1406100993 Paris AFP in English 0853 GMT
14 Jun 93*

[Text] Mogadishu, June 14 (AFP)—U.S. Cobra helicopter gunships fired at targets near the headquarters of warlord Mohamed Farah Aidid on Monday, wounding two Somalis. Meanwhile about 100 demonstrators gathered for a protest against the U.S.-led attacks by United Nations forces, which had left two dead and two wounded overnight.

The helicopters fired two rockets near a General Aidid's headquarters after U.S. AC-130 attack planes hit a garage owned by an Aidid supporter early Monday in the third major strike against the warlord. Aidid toured the site early Monday and urged people to take to the streets to protest the U.N. military retaliation for the June 5 killings of 23 Pakistani peacekeepers, apparently by Aidid's militiamen. "You must demonstrate peacefully against the U.N. colonisation of Somalia," Aidid told a crowd a day after Pakistani troops opened fire on protesters, killing 14 people and wounding another 23.

Meanwhile about 100 people gathered on October 21 Road outside a disused stadium in preparation for a demonstration. But they seemed unsure whether they wanted to demonstrate. Heated discussions were going on about the wisdom of braving possible Pakistani fire.

UN Invitation To Attend Rights Conference Declined

MB1306054093 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2029 GMT 12 Jun 93

[Text] Cape Town June 12 SAPA—The South African Government has turned down an invitation by United Nations Secretary General Butrus Butrus-Ghali to attend the nine-day human rights conference in Vienna.

"As South Africa (is) still denied participation in the activities of the General Assembly, it would be premature to seek to take part in meetings arranged by that body," Foreign Minister Pik Botha said in a statement on Saturday.

The World Conference on Human Rights in Vienna, which starts on Monday, is being held under the auspices of the UN General Assembly.

Mr. Botha said he had received official invitations from the UN secretary general and from his Austrian counterpart.

"The government had, however, decided not to attend," he said.

When South Africa's position in the General Assembly changed in future "South Africa would be in a position to participate in meetings...without becoming embroiled in a controversy on the very question of participation", the minister said.

Mr. Botha, however, called on participants, "especially the advanced industrial democracies, to display sensitivity and understanding for the problems facing developing countries, in order that the highest degree of consensus could be achieved..." at the human rights conference.

He said human rights was too important to fall victim to political differences.

He also said South Africa had made great strides in human rights, citing the proposed draft bill of fundamental human rights for inclusion in the new constitution.

Human rights, Mr. Botha said, would form the cornerstone of relations between government and individual citizens in the new South Africa.

PAC Circular Repudiates Alexander Statements

MB1106132493 Johannesburg THE STAR in English 11 Jun 93 p 3

[Report by Kaizer Nyatumba: "PAC Sends Out Circular To Repudiate Alexander"]

[Text] The Pan-Africanist Congress [PAC] has not suspended bilateral talks with the Government, PAC publicity and information director Waters "Bishop" Toboti said yesterday.

In a statement sent to PAC regional publicity officers, Toboti repudiated two statements made by secretary-general Benny Alexander this week, and called on the organisation's members to ignore them.

"Massive publicity was given to the fact that the PAC has broken off bilateral talks with the regime. This to inform you that such a statement is incorrect.

"The national executive council [NEC] is still waiting for a report- back from the PAC negotiating team. It is after receiving such a report that the NEC will decide what to do," Toboti said.

Alexander was this week reported to have told a Spanish television news agency that the PAC had suspended bilateral meetings with the Government and that it would not suspend its armed struggle.

Speaking on Radio 702 yesterday morning, Alexander said talks with the Government had been suspended because Government negotiations had told the PAC they were not prepared to discuss "a mutual cessation of hostilities".

In his letter to PAC regions, Toboti reminded PAC members that the idea of bilateral talks between the Africanist organisation and Pretoria "for the resolution of contradictions emanated from the multiparty Negotiating Council".

Toboti said although the talks had run into "serious problems", no decision had been taken by the NEC "because so far there is no recommendation from our negotiating team".

In his letter to PAC regions, Toboti also took issue with Alexander's statement on Tuesday that the PAC was to decide whether to press charges against Law and Order Minister Hernus Kriel and Correctional Services Minister Adriaan Vlok for the death in detention of a PAC member last week.

He said the NEC had not discussed such a possibility.

PAC's Alexander 'Axed' as Negotiations Leader

MB1306102593 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 13 Jun 93 p 2

[Report by political reporter Norman West: "PAC kicks Benny off talks team"]

[Text] The PAC [Pan Africanist Congress] has axed secretary-general Benny Alexander as leader of its negotiations team at the World Trade Centre.

This means the talkative politician will be absent from his bench when crucial decisions affecting the PAC's future political role will be discussed.

Mr. Alexander will be replaced by the PAC's secretary for Relief and Aid, Miss Patricia de Lille of Cape Town, who has been part of the PAC negotiations squad from the outset.

The vacancy caused by Mr. Alexander's absence from the team will be filled by another Capetonian, Mr. Kwedi Mkhali, a PAC NEC [National Executive Committee] member without a portfolio.

Mr. Alexander's axing from the team is believed to be connected to, among other things, his sometimes brash public support for the Azanian People's Liberation Army's [APLA] "armed struggle".

Sources say these "blusterings" have embarrassed the PAC at a sensitive stage during on-off bilateral talks with the government and while several PAC/APLA members are still in police custody.

Sources also cited "personal family problems".

The PAC also thought it was not appropriate for him to serve in a high-profile position at the multi-party forum while he was involved in a court case.

Mr. Alexander appeared in the Johannesburg magistrate's court on Wednesday in connection with forgery and fraud. He has denied charges that he tampered with an identity document.

The trial was postponed to June 24, a day before a full multi-party forum meeting where the final date for next year's elections is expected to be finalised.

Minutes after the postponement of the case on Wednesday, Mr. Alexander was served with a warrant for his arrest for traffic offences committed by people driving vehicles registered to the PAC.

The PAC was fined R[Rand]30 on each offence and R50 on each count arising from the non-appearance in court of the accused.

—A spokesman said president Clarence Makwetu cut short his visit to the Transkei on Friday after receiving a message calling him back to the Transvaal. He refused to elaborate.

Alexander on Dismissal

MB1306151493 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1408
GMT 13 Jun 93

[Text] Johannesburg June 13 SAPA—Pan Africanist Congress [PAC] Secretary-General Benny Alexander says he has yet to learn if he was axed from the organisation's negotiating team, adding he was still awaiting a response to a request to be temporarily excused for personal reasons. But if he had been sacked, he would abide by the decision, the PAC official said in a statement reacting to Sunday newspaper reports that he was dismissed because of his embarrassing statements supporting the organisation's armed wing, the Azanian People's Liberation Army [APLA].

"I wrote a letter to the leader of the PAC negotiating team...Willy Seriti requesting that I be excused from the team for a while to attend to personal family matters. In my letter I made it clear that I will take up my post at

negotiations again once I had attended to the said personal matters. I am still awaiting a response...and I am shocked with disbelief to learn through the media that I have been kicked out and axed."

Mr. Alexander said if he had been sacked by an appropriate organ with due authority he would abide by the decision as a disciplined member of the party. He however denied he had embarrassed the PAC over his support for APLA. "I wish to restate the official party policy that the armed struggle will only come to an end through a mutual cessation of hostilities."

PAC Denies Dismissal

MB1306153193 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1412
GMT 13 Jun 93

[Statement issued by the Pan-Africanist Congress Legal and Constitutional Department on the SAPA PR Wire Service on 13 June]

[Text] The Pan Africanist Congress [PAC] of Azania expresses grave concern about the malicious reporting of the media.

The media has consistently and continuously misrepresented and under reported the PAC. The media is pandering to the continuing campaign of the military intelligence to discredit the PAC. We wish to put the following facts in correct perspective:

1. Mr. Willy Seriti is the leader of the negotiating team and not Mr. B. Alexander as claimed by media reports.
2. The negotiating team as a collective operates on a rotating basis.
3. Those alleged fraud charges which are pending and which the illegitimate regime has preferred against our secretary general will not in any way have influenced us against our secretary general.

The PAC denies in the strongest possible terms the alleged axing of Mr. B. Alexander and he will be present at the Planning Committee meeting on the 14 June 1993.

[Signed] Mr. Willy Seriti.

ANC Carletonville Executive Said Involved in Violence

MB1006155893 Johannesburg THE STAR in English
10 Jun 93 pp 1, 3

[Report by Jo-Anne Collinge: "ANC Members Threaten Walkout"]

[Text] Carletonville ANC [African National Congress] members have vowed to hand back their membership cards unless the organisation's head office disbands the executive committee of the Carletonville branch—whose members are allegedly responsible for murder, arson, assault and intimidation.

A group of ANC members from Khutsong township, near Carletonville, arrived at the liberation movement's Johannesburg headquarters yesterday to hand a memorandum to three representatives of the ANC's national peace desk.

They charged that the Khutsong leadership of the ANC had orchestrated violent crime in the township, "attacking and killing members of Cosas [Congress of South African Students], members of the ANC Youth League, members of the ANC Women's League and the entire membership of the ANC."

The deputation included local-level leaders of these ANC-linked structures, who said they had been forced into action by pressure from the community. At least eight people had been killed since the violence started, members of the delegation said.

The most recent victim, Abel Ngame Motswaesane (18), was buried at the weekend.

Residents alleged that members of the branch committee were also involved in:

- Night patrols which resulted in the burning of houses.
- Conducting a kangaroo court. According to statements collected by the Independent Board of Inquiry (IBI), numerous people have been assaulted during "court" proceedings.
- Levying a R[Rand]5-a-month fee for muti [medicine] "to strengthen their group."
- Coercing people to attend meetings and take part in marches.

The memorandum accused the ANC's PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] region of failing to take effective action to check the violence.

The conflict between supporters and the committee dates back to an alleged "takeover" of the branch at the annual general meeting in January. Longstanding members abandoned the meeting, and signed-up members recently set in place a totally new committee.

The delegation demanded the disbanding of the branch committee and the institution of an independent inquiry into the conduct of its members.

"If the above mentioned demands are not satisfactorily met by the end of June 1993," the memorandum warned, "the people of the Carletonville ANC branch intend returning their membership cards and to take matters into their own hands."

ANC PWV publicity secretary Obed Bapela denied that the Khutsong issue had been ignored. He said organisers had been sent to investigate some weeks back and matters appeared to have cooled a little.

He said now that violence had flared again, the regional executive committee would be asked to get involved.

IBI field worker Sally Sealey said the board had taken detailed statements from many people who still bore visible injuries. At least 25 complaints had been made to the Khutsong police, and charges ranging from murder and attempted murder, to arson, theft and assault were being investigated.

Contacted for comment yesterday, ANC spokesman Carl Niehaus said the organisation's head office would investigate the issue and take it up with the PWV region.

'Comrades' Reportedly Out of Control in Townships

MB1106161093 Johannesburg NEW NATION in English 11 Jun 93 p 1

[Text] Activists and "comrades," who not so long were looked upon as protectors and leaders in township communities, are now being branded terrorists, rapists and thieves by embattled residents in some Transvaal townships.

Communities in the Vaal townships are adamant that the looting of delivery trucks, raping of school girls in broad daylight and random car hijackings is the work of "comrades."

Frustrated by the lack of action, members of the ANC [African National Congress] Youth League (ANCYL) and the ANC Women's League in Khutsong, near Carletonville, presented a memorandum to the ANC's head office in Johannesburg this week and threatened to resign from the organisation if the ANC branch executive committee (BEC) in the area was not disbanded.

Residents say they are also sure that no one else could get away with the crimes unless the culprits were "comrades."

Those terrorising residents are members of either the ANCYL or the Azanian Youth Unity (Azanyu), they say.

Grieved men and women, whose lives would be at great risk if they were named, allege that a gang known as Alpha Omega, has been looting delivery trucks, hijacking cars and abducting and raping school girls.

All members of Alpha Omega are apparently members of the PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] or its youth wing, Azanyu. This was confirmed by Azanyu national organiser Thabiso Mosokotso.

ANCYL secretary for education in Sebokeng, Pompei Moledi, also confirmed that residents had complained of alleged harassment by members of the Alpha Omega gang.

He cited 13 rape cases which he said were reported to the ANCYL's sub-branch in Zones 12 and 13.

The recent case is that of a 17-year-old Fundulwazi Secondary School girl who was abducted while on her way home from school. She was allegedly abducted by

five Alpha Omega members who later raped her. Her parents, fearing further harassment, have since removed her from the township.

Another notorious case is that of the hijacking of a vehicle belonging to a Sebokeng resident. They said the victim, whose name is known to NEW NATION, was then abducted with his wife by Alpha Omega gangsters. His wife was gang-raped before they were freed.

Soon after this incident, the gangsters reportedly got involved in a shootout with members of the police. One gangster, known to NEW NATION only as Tsepo, was injured and arrested.

However, Mosokotso disputes the community's as well as the ANCYL's version of the story. But he admits that Tsepo is an Azanyu member and that he was arrested after a shootout in Evaton. He, however, says he is not aware of the involvement of Alpha members in rapes or other crimes. But the ANCYL claims that after "disciplining" one of the gangsters who had raped a girl about two weeks ago, the PAC intervened and complained that the ANCYL had no right to "discipline" its members.

Mosokotso also admits that 18 Alpha Omega gangsters were arrested last year for possession of illegal firearms. He says they are in hiding. He was not prepared to discuss how the 18 came to be out of jail.

Mosokotso blames the ANCYL for the crimes. "Bavumile Vilakazi (an ANC leader in Sebokeng) made the same allegations that our members were involved in crime. A few days later he was shot and it emerged that an ANC member was responsible.

"The late Chris Hani also made it clear that ANC members in the Vaal had gone out of control. How can the ANCYL continue to make such claims?" asked Mosokotso.

PAC political affairs secretary in Soweto, Mudeni Maivha, said Soweto youths had also become unruly. "What is appalling is the unwillingness of political organisations to call these youths to order," said Maivha.

De Klerk Discusses National Unity Government

MB1306063393 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 0500 GMT 13 Jun 93

[Text] The state president, Mr. F.W. de Klerk, says that after the elections next year, political leaders will agree on a Magna Carta type of document which will guide all decisions by a government of national unity for the next five years. In an interview with a Johannesburg newspaper Mr. de Klerk spoke about the way in which a government of national unity would operate. He said that crucial to the functioning of an elected unity government would be a consensus policy drawn up by the leaders of major parties serving on an executive committee or in a cabinet. One of the most important tasks of the committee would be to agree on a five-year policy plan for the country.

De Klerk Rewards First Blacks To Join NP

MB1206074693 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0500 GMT 12 Jun 93

[Text] President F.W. de Klerk has rewarded the first black South Africans to join the National Party [NP].

He has promoted them to top political offices. All 13 ministerial representative posts are to be abolished on 1 October. This is in keeping with the phasing out of Own Affairs. In their place nine additional members of provincial executive committees have been appointed. They assume their positions on 21 June. Natal gets three new MEC's [member Executive Committee]. These include Daniel Makhanya a south coast businessman. He was one of the first blacks to join the NP and serve on the party's Amanzimtoti constituency council.

The first House of Delegates [HoD] MP to join the NP, (Satchi Naidoo), has also been made a Natal MEC. He replaces D.S. Rajah, MEC for Solidarity Party who (?was just fired) last night because he refused to cooperate in the HoD with the NP. The other new Natal MEC is Rudy Redinger. He lost the battle for the Greytown seat in 1989 to former Democratic Party MP Pierre Cronje. Still with the story, in the Transvaal one of the first black National Party members, Soweto businessman David Chuenyane, has been appointed an MEC. He was a former member of the (Pokoro) armed movement in Transkei.

Meanwhile, senior National Party member Aubrey Thompson has resigned as member of Parliament. The Natal south coast MP has cited personal reasons for his decision.

De Klerk: Voter Uncertainty Behind Swing From NP

MB1206083693 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 0600 GMT 12 Jun 93

[Text] President F.W. de Klerk has appealed to voters not to get too upset by the present climate in the country. He said agreements reached at multiparty negotiations would create confidence. Asked his view on polls which reflected a massive swing away from the National Party, Mr. de Klerk said these polls implied there was a large percentage of voters who were giving vent to their uncertainties.

[Begin De Klerk recording in Afrikaans] I think this reflects a feeling of uncertainty among the electorate, a feeling for which we have a lot of understanding. I am confident that when agreements are reached and when people see that those agreements have the ability to assure stability in South Africa, and when the electorate sees that through those agreements we are fulfilling our referendum promises, then that uncertainty will be replaced by renewed trust and the realization among the electorate that there is no alternative to the steps we are taking. [end recording]

De Klerk Announces Senior NP MP Resignation*MB1206054493 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in Afrikaans 1800 GMT 11 Jun 93*

[Text] Another senior member of the National Party [NP] has announced that he is resigning from politics while two other MPs have indicated that they have not finally decided on their future. The state president; during a news conference at Tuynhuys, said that the MP for South Coast, Mr. Aubrey Thompson, has resigned for personal reasons. The developments follow this week's NP caucus meeting in Cape Town during which speculations on possible NP resignations were discussed. President de Klerk also announced that...

[Begin recording] [De Klerk in progress] The present speculations which exist as regards looming resignations from the NP caucus, that already before the leak of Deputy Minister Scheepers' resignation, that caucus members who have personal circumstances, who have seen the need to consider early retirement, should discuss the circumstances with their leaders and give an indication if there are some of them who want to retire earlier before the coming general election. [end recording]

President de Klerk also announced that seven additional members of the executive committees in the respective provinces have been appointed to lighten the work load of the current members of the executive committees. The new members of the executive committee for the Transvaal are Mr. David Chuenyane, Mr. Piet Coetzer and Dr. Lucas Nel; in the Cape Province, Mrs. M.E. Olckers, and in Natal Mr. R.E. Redinger and Mr. Daniel Makhanya. The chairman of the House of Representatives, Mr. Philip Saunders, joins the Orange Free State Executive Committee.

The former state president, Mr. P.W. Botha, meanwhile paid President de Klerk a visit at Tuynhuys. President de Klerk said the visit was a broad political discussion which took place in a cordial atmosphere.

Poll: Support for All Parties Decreasing*MB1306122493 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 13 Jun 93 p 7*

[Report by Norman West]

[Text] The latest opinion poll conducted by the Human Sciences Research Council [HSRC] shows that support for almost all political parties has taken a dive.

The poll, conducted in February amongst all races outside the independent homelands, found that since October last year support for the ANC [African National Congress] had fallen from 44 percent to 37 percent; the NP [National Party] from 23 to 21; and the IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] from nine to eight.

Support for the CP [Conservative Party], DP [Democratic Party] and PAC [Pan Africanist Congress] remained stagnant at four, two and one percent, respectively.

The biggest gain was recorded amongst the "don't knows" and "won't vote votes"—up six percentage point to 23 percent, indicating an increasing degree of confusion and disillusionment amongst voters.

Since then, according to a second poll by Omnichack in April, confusion amongst whites has increased further: 27 percent of men and 48 percent of women said they didn't know who to vote for or they would not vote.

The HSRC conducted a face-to-face survey with national samples of non-homeland potential voters among the African, coloured, Asian and white communities and calculated the shifts that have occurred between July 1992 and February 1993.

Despite the drop in support, the report concludes that the ANC would still win non-racial elections.

The report says an "estimate" of the outcome of an election, if held at the time the survey was conducted (in February) among all population groups, would be an ANC alliance with 54 percent, NP 26 percent, IFP eight percent, CP five percent, DP three percent, PAC/Azapo [Azanian People's Organization] three percent and AWB [Afrikaner Resistance Movement]/HNP [Reformed National Party] one percent.

The "estimates" are based on the assumption that those polled who said they would not support any party would stay away from the polls and those who said they were undecided would distribute themselves in the same pattern as the decided support.

The estimates have also been "conservatively" weighted to reflect the support in the TBVC [Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda, and Ciskei] states by applying the South African results according to ethnic groups to the equivalent populations in the independent territories.

The council emphasises that these results are tentative and are, in a sense, premature since many changes will take place between now and the election next year.

The findings of the HSRC poll conducted in February are supported by a recent poll in April by the Omnichack division of Research Surveys among white men and white women.

Omnichack found white support for the NP has shown a massive decline, bringing the party's popularity to the lowest level yet recorded.

The division which measures voting intentions on a regular basis polled 500 white males and 800 white females in the PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] area, Durban, Bloemfontein, East London, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town.

The Omnichick report shows that support for the NP had slid from about 40 percent of white voters in October 1992 to one in four in April this year—26 percent among white men and 25 percent among white women.

NP Negotiator: White Referendum 'Not Necessary'

MB1206090293 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 0600 GMT 12 Jun 93

[Text] The National Party's chief negotiator, Dr. Dawie de Villiers, says an election date has not been set unconditionally, nor is this likely. He told the Afrikaanse Sakekamer [Afrikaans Business Chamber] in Cape Town that an election could be held only if agreement was reached on several important issues, but he said another white referendum wasn't necessary because in the constitutional negotiations the government was abiding by the mandate it had received in last year's referendum. This was in contrast to the view of the Afrikaner Volksfront [Afrikaner National Front] which demanded that an election date should be postponed as the government did not have a mandate to set the date. It also insisted on either a white election or referendum.

Communist Party Chief Calls for End to Violence

MB1106172593 Johannesburg Afrikaans Stereo Radio Network in Afrikaans 1400 GMT 11 Jun 93

[Text] South African Communist Party Secretary General Charles Nqakula has made an appeal for an end to violence, while at the same time criticizing the leaders of the Afrikaner National Front for their threat to resort to armed action.

Mr. Nqakula was addressing businessmen at the Midlands Chamber of Industry in Port Elizabeth. He said speeches such as the one by General Major Tinie Groenewald at a meeting of the National Front in Port Elizabeth last night could have serious consequences for the country. He accused General Groenewald and the defense force of terrorist atrocities in countries such as Angola and Mozambique where people were maimed. He said similar action in South Africa could have the same results.

ANC Official Discusses Regional Proposals

MB1106160893 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1513 GMT 11 Jun 93

[Text] Durban Jun 11 SAPA—The African National Congress [ANC] wanted to find a "happy medium" between the federal and unitary model of state, according to southern Natal regional executive member Dr. Mike Sutcliffe.

Addressing the Institute of Professional Land Surveyors annual general meeting in Durban on Friday, Dr. Sutcliffe said South Africa had to develop its own model of government which included strong central, regional and local powers.

"The most appropriate functions and powers must be entrenched at the most appropriate level.

"We have to ensure government is close to the people and the people are close to government."

Speaking on the ANC's proposal for regions, Dr. Sutcliffe said while his organisation wanted no more than 10 regions, it would probably settle for eight.

These regions had to take into account their potential for economic growth and development.

On the question of land redistribution in a new South Africa, Dr Sutcliffe said the ANC wanted to build a united country and to achieve this, all South Africans had to recognise there had been wrongs in the past.

These had to be addressed, but in a way that did not unfairly prejudice anyone. To this end the ANC was proposing the constitution of a land claims court in which all sectors of the population would be represented.

Touching on traditional authorities and chieftainships in particular, Mr Sutcliffe explained that the ANC supported chieftainships as a system but not as a governmental organ.

This meant that the institution of chiefs should remain in the future, but should be confined to dealing with issues such as customs, local disputes and other local issues.

The ANC was, however, still researching this issue.

ANC Cites IFP Forced Recruitment of Hostel Dwellers

MB1106191593 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1500 GMT 11 Jun 93

[Text] The ANC [African National Congress] says hostel dwellers in the northern Natal town of Dundee are being recruited by force to join the Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP]. The ANC has issued a statement saying they condemn the action in the strongest possible terms. The statement says hostel dwellers in Sibongile township are being forced to pay 20 rands to join the IFP. The statement says the hostel dwellers also have to pay five rands to buy African medicine to destroy the ANC in the township. They also have to wear red headbands to show that they're members of the IFP. The ANC says the IFP is continuing with forced recruitment. The organization says this [word indistinct] responsible for starting the violence in the province. The ANC demands that the South African Police immediately investigates this matter.

MK Chief on Integration Into Defense Force

MB1306162893 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1517 GMT 13 Jun 93

[Text] Windhoek June 13 SAPA—The African National Congress [ANC] would contribute more than 13,000 trained personnel to a future South African Defence Force [SADF], the chief of staff of its armed wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation; MK], said in Windhoek on Sunday. Siphwe Nyanda rejected the SADF view that MK recruits would be integrated into the SADF only if they met certain standards, saying a new army would be a joint venture between various forces with jointly established standards. "The SADF must overcome their notion that they have a monopoly on standards. We want people in a future army who can defend democracy. We cannot rely on elements who have defended apartheid in the past."

Mr. Nyanda arrived in Windhoek on Sunday to attend a regional defence and security meeting attended by delegates from Zimbabwe, Zambia, Tanzania, Mozambique, Namibia, Botswana and Angola. He was accompanied by Calvin Khan, an aide to MK Army Commander Joe Modise.

Agreement had been reached on the type of future defence force for South Africa, Mr. Nyanda said, adding he was hopeful for a breakthrough in discussions with the SADF. Good progress had been made since the talks started in earnest in Simonstown in April. He said he could easily imagine MK and the SADF serving together in a unified, depoliticised defence force. However, integration of the armed forces could only follow a democratic election.

Mr. Nyanda ruled out organised MK retaliation to right-wing violence, but said it remained the right of individuals to defend themselves. He said MK did not underestimate the capacity of right-wing extremists to wreak havoc during South Africa's transition, and was prepared to meet them to convince them violence was not a solution to their problems.

MK cadres inside SA [South Africa] were engaged in political work and assisting defence structures in violence-torn townships, while many of those outside the country were in training to convert a guerrilla army into a conventional force. Among countries training MK troops were Uganda and Tanzania. The defence and security meeting gets begins at an undisclosed venue on Monday and is expected to last four days.

Police Arrest Mozambicans With SAM-7 Missiles

MB1306192393 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1600 GMT 13 Jun 93

[Text] Three Mozambican citizens have been arrested by the police at Komatipoort in the eastern Transvaal for the illegal possession of weapons. The three men were allegedly caught in possession of four SAM-7 missiles

and four stick grenades this morning. One of the suspects is believed to be a member of the Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] police, and another a former Frelimo soldier. The men apparently wanted to sell the weapons.

14 June Review of Press Editorials, Commentaries

MB1406131693

[Editorial Report]

THE STAR

Case for Tswana-Afrikaner Region—"Satswa [South Africa- Tswana], a forum of Tswana notables close to Lucas Mangope's Bophuthatswana government and Afrikaner leaders from across the border, has proposed the formation of a new region comprising Bophuthatswana and neighbouring South African territory," notes a page 8 editorial in Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 14 June. "There is a case for forming a Tswana-Afrikaner region in the north-west." One of the advantages is that it will "help to resolve the tricky question of the future of Bophuthatswana." It provides for the "voluntary surrender of Bophuthatswana's sovereignty in return for local autonomy" for the proposed region in a reunited South Africa. To press for the unconditional dissolution of Bophuthatswana would be "to invite resistance." "There are increasing signs that the ANC [African National Congress] and its allies are sensitive to the demands that Natal—including kwaZulu—form one of the regions in the new South Africa." It is a way of ensuring that Buthelezi's Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP) "will be party to the nascent settlement. That same sort of flexibility should be applied to Mangope and his Afrikaner allies. Satswa is committed to nonracialism and not exclusive Tswana or Afrikaner chauvinism. In that sense it is an antidote to Conservative Party [CP] racism, one which the CP may be more disposed to take account of than shrill denunciation by the Left."

BUSINESS DAY

No Government-ANC Agreement on Transitional Executive—The government and the ANC are no closer to agreement on whether the "loosely named transitional executive and its five subcommittees should simply have advisory powers, or whether the NP [National Party] government should surrender the monopoly on power which it has exercised for 45 years," declares a page 6 editorial in Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 14 June. "Government has to let go. Its handling of recent events such as the education crisis, aspects of the PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] arrests and the SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] board fiasco leave little reason to suppose it alone can be trusted to handle fairly or intelligently the critical period leading up to an election." ANC negotiators "must ensure" that agreement on a transitional executive neither fudges crucial issues nor relies on expressions of good intent by the National Party. With the transitional executive not expected to last beyond next April, that will be sufficient."

Angola

UNITA: No Withdrawal From Occupied Territory

MB1106113893 Johannesburg Radio South Africa
Network in English 1100 GMT 11 Jun 93

[Text] UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] has told the three observer countries in the Angolan peace process, the United States, Russia and Portugal that its forces will never withdraw from the cities and towns which it has occupied since the resumption of the civil war in October last year. The UNITA statement follows reports that the Angolan Government had trained 10,000 new recruits to dislodge UNITA forces from a number of urban areas.

Commentary Questions Observers' Role

MB1106110593 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo
Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 11 Jun 93

[Station commentary: "In the final analysis, what is the role of the observers in the Angolan peace process?"]

[Text] It has been with surprise and mystification that we have been following the steps taken by the troika of observers in the Angolan peace process. We believe the observers have drifted a long way off everything we believe we understand about the Bicesse Accords. There were doubts as to whether the observers had had a hand in orchestrating the electoral fraud which was at the root of the resumption of war in Angola. Today, the role of the observers clearly indicates that what was once a doubt has now become a certainty. What is the observers' moral stand today? Are they referees, linesmen, or players with one of the sides?

Today, the best observer will be the one who will serve as spokesman for Luanda's communist Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party [MPLA-PT]. What is happening, then? The Angolan peace process observers connived in a criminal silence which allowed the MPLA-PT to form its parallel army, the Riot Police. The troika of observers connived in the silence surrounding underhand moves to import war materiel from Spain and other countries. At the time, all were talking about the Triple Zero Option. They did so almost on their knees, such was the secrecy surrounding it. This was the Triple Zero Option the observers were helping violate. With the consent of the troika, which connived in criminal silence, the MPLA-PT distributed some 500,000 firearms among civilians. The MPLA-PT used those weapons—in vain—in Luanda, Lubango, Namibe, Benguela, and other cities in the country. As a result, with the troika's consent that more than 200,000 Angolan people were massacred in Luanda during the tribal genocide in the latter part of last year. More than 2,000 National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] sympathizers and members were arrested in its wake and are still suffering physical and moral torture in Luanda's Ministry of State Security, Minse, and Directorate of Intelligence and Security of Angola, DISA, jails. Why has the troika of observers failed to condemn this?

Whenever UNITA captured foreigners or MPLA-PT members, the observers and the world would force UNITA release them and UNITA always went along with that. No observer has the teeth to force the MPLA-PT to release the UNITA people it is still holding in detention in its dungeons. Has the troika of observers become a branch of the MPLA-PT? What is happening?

When we turn out at peace talks, the observers dispute among themselves the right to defend the communist MPLA-PT's theories. That is because no one wishes to lose one's slice in the Futungo de Belas Palace's cake. In view of this, the arrogance of the MPLA-PT negotiators is not unjustified: They feel protected. What is this marriage all about?

We forecast that marriage's aim is to destroy UNITA. There are clear indications that this is the case. We fail to discern any option other than fight for our own survival. Our struggle was never so aggressive when we had only one enemy, the MPLA-PT, to deal with. Now, there are far too many who are candidates to the title of UNITA enemies. They need to see what the Angolans want in their own country. The Angolans many people talk about today, the people, are not that handful of creoles who grabbed the government and the notorious Parliament which went so far as to reserve and impose seats on prisoners. Only connivance in bad faith bordering on shamelessness [words indistinct] no power to caution the Luanda government (?for its diabolical theories). We do not believe that the Angolan peace process observers did not initially mistake them for the people of one of those nations which tremble when an observer speaks, or even when that observer endorses the fraud which [words indistinct] perhaps such erroneous judgements are now on their way out. If that is not the case, though, it should be noted that no one was accepted as an observer in order to subdue anybody else. Furthermore, one owes nothing to the Angolan peace process observers.

What the observers thought they might do—in line with the experiences they may have had with other weak and frightened peoples—will meet with no success here. Here in Angola, when it is the fatherland which is at stake, there is no place for deathly fears. We only avoid death for life to make it possible to recover honor and dignity for our people in their own land. This thing about turning a blind eye to injustices and instilling fear in victims will have no place in Angola. The observers are not interested in peace for Angola. The Angolan people are, as masters of their own land. They are interested in a peace which is worthy of that name. They are interested in a peace which means more than simply an absence of shots and war. Such peace can only interest the observers, who are the accomplices of those who only see oil wells and diamond mines in Angola, instead of seeing the Angolan people.

The Angolan people want a very different kind of peace for their own country.

That is why UNITA will not accept a protocol drawn up on a frantic desire to retake this or that. Kindly let us be very clear about this: Nobody took the cities of Angola after

attacks. Those cities are our own and we were there together with the MPLA-PT. We went to elections and there was fraud. We disagree: The MPLA-PT opened fire on us in those cities where we all lived. We defended ourselves heroically. Those who unjustly sought to evict us from those cities we shared, lost those battles and fled. We are not the ones who will leave the cities. Whether it comes from Portugal, Russia, Spain, Brazil, or any other country, that idea will never be accepted.

While the MPLA-PT is really killing civilians, the observers make a great effort for their silence to be complete and perfect. When UNITA is defending itself, though, the observers only call on other voices to join them so they cackle together more loudly.

Let it be made clear once and for all that UNITA is not made up of that handful of creoles who have bought all and everything today—for the greater shame of those who have allowed themselves to be bought—so they can impose injustice on the nation as a whole. The Angolan people want peace. That peace will be achieved, but not with the weapons and mercenaries Joao de Matos [Angolan Armed Forces chief of General Staff] has gone to fetch from Europe. Those weapons will not be here to kill observers. Instead, they will be brought here to kill those Angolans who support UNITA. Our party does not agree with the MPLA-PT's diabolical demand that UNITA be run out of the cities. UNITA wants peace and it has stated in Abidjan what it wants in order to sign a cease-fire accord. Who suffers from amnesia, or ignores this fact, and is blaming UNITA of not wanting peace for Angola?

What is more, after the Abidjan talks, UNITA promptly conveyed its readiness to attend another round of talks. It demanded that United Nations organize those talks and set a date. It follows that no UNITA members are traveling abroad about to beg for weapons and mercenaries. Whoever can say that the weapons and mercenaries Joao de Matos went to fetch from Europe, will not be used (?to secure advantages) at the negotiating table in Abidjan? Those mercenaries have been offered him to serve as cannon fodder in Angola. In the final analysis, who are they treating as children?

If the troika of observers seeks for Angola the peace the Angolan people seek, then they must change their behavior. Only then will they be able to help the Angolan people who need [words indistinct] otherwise, they will only continue to disappoint us. In Estoril, Portugal, it was UNITA that supported the presence of observers and a UN-sponsored peace process for Angola. The observers must trust us when we say that we believed in their experience and thought they would be useful and would help the Angolan people find peace, prosperity, and happiness. It has to be said, though, that the observers' blessing for the MPLA-PT's shady and fraudulent deals have started to disappoint us very deeply. As we have noted earlier, this is not because of incompetence on their part. It has to do with a failure to agree on what aims to strive for. The observers must make their aims coincide with the aims the Angolan people called them here for.

The observers must also do away with the notion that the Angolans are the MPLA-PT government. As the observers know, the MPLA-PT won the elections on the basis of fraud and it does not enjoy either the people's support or trust. Were that not the case and they would not have needed to resort to fraud. What is more, all we hear from the observers in Washington amounts to nothing more than concern about the fact that the sacred fraudulent government is now hovering near collapse. It is not our fault that they are arrogant but have no strength. They should know that toothless people cannot crack nuts. What we are interested in is what happens on the ground.

That those who are in a spot should now be inventing stories which are given credibility by their protectors, only produces upon us the same effect we would have had were a blind eye to be turned to injustices so we should be made fearful. Our reply will be to laugh and very loudly so. We know that the suffering people of Angola do not think along the same lines as the MPLA-PT communists. They think, rather, along the lines of UNITA, which is fighting this war for the people's legitimate defense. We do not wish to perpetuate war, only to change the course of events.

Long live peace!

Long live justice!

Long live UNITA!

Long live Dr. Savimbi!

Russia Accused of Partiality in Peace Process

MB1206122693 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 12 May 93

[Text] Russia's policy is clearly in favor of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party [MPLA-PT], and this has resulted in Angolans losing trust in Moscow's mediation of the Angolan conflict. The Red Square's firm stand against the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola was once again made public by high-ranking official of the Russian Foreign Affairs Ministry [name indistinct], who, according to BBC quoting TASS, stated that Moscow will assist the MPLA-PT in all fields. Russia, a member in the observers troika of the Angolan peace process, has been violating Clause 3 of the Bicesse Accords for some time, and with this statement by [name indistinct] [words indistinct] for sending to Angola more lethal materiel, and [words indistinct] mercenaries, which has been the biggest concern of the Futungo de Belas ward's policy. Among the countries making up the observers troika, only the United States of America is isolated in the legality of Triple Zero Clause after Portugal and Russia, with the assistance of Brazil and Spain, violated the clause.

UNITA Minister Criticizes Portuguese Government

LD1306220993 Lisbon RTP Internacional Television in Portuguese 1800 GMT 13 Jun 93

[Text] UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] has again criticized the Portuguese government,

accusing it of using a diplomacy of slander against UNITA and of behaving not as an observer but as a center for the defense lawyers of the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] cause. In response to Cavaco Silva's claims that the Portuguese nationals in Huambo are being held hostages, UNITA says it does not even have conditions to receive an aircraft carrying aspirin, let alone free the Portuguese citizens. These were the exact words of UNITA Information Minister Jorge Valentim in an interview to Mario Moura in Brussels:

[Moura] Jorge Valentim denies that the Portuguese nationals in Huambo are UNITA hostages and accuses the Portuguese government of a slander campaign against UNITA:

[Begin recording] [Valentim] We cannot justify the Portuguese government launching now another campaign of diplomatic slander against UNITA, saying that UNITA is keeping the Portuguese nationals as hostages, after having initially stated that Portuguese nationals were being protected by UNITA.

Now, that point of wanting to compare our trips, us the negotiators, to the other people's trips, does not make any sense. Our trips have been those of people who give themselves to a cause.

[Moura] But does UNITA not have conditions to take the Portuguese nationals out of Huambo?

[Valentim] Well, if we do not have conditions even to receive an aircraft bringing aspirin, do you think we would risk taking the Portuguese nationals out of Huambo? It does not make sense. What the Portuguese government should do, as the responsible government it ought to be, is not to make agreements with the MPLA government, to come to the help of those Huambo people, to avoid the spread of the war, to stop its weapons from ending up in Angola, to stop recruiting mercenaries, and to stop playing an absolutely negative policy toward peace in Angola. [end recording]

[Mario Moura] Valentim did not stop at that; he also criticized the role of the Portuguese government at the Abidjan negotiations:

[Begin Valentim recording] I would like to say that the Portuguese government, through its peace process observers, has played a very negative role, even more radical than the role of the MPLA. This is encouraging the MPLA to be inflexible. It is necessary for observers to be impartial in the next round. [end recording]

[Moura] He also stated that the MPLA and the Portuguese stands are very similar:

[Begin Valentim recording] We saw it in the documents we prepared and even in the several pronouncements—on tape at the United Nations. If you omit the name of the speaking person you may think it is an MPLA minister speaking. [end recording]

Valentim on Meeting With Italian Foreign Minister

*MB1306114593 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo
Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 13 Jun 93*

[Text] After visiting Belgium and Germany, the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] delegation currently touring Europe is now in Italy. Yesterday, the UNITA delegation led by Dr. Jorge Alicerces Valentim was received by the Italian foreign minister in Rome. During the talks the UNITA delegation demanded impartiality from the observers and mediators in the Angolan peace process. They also asked for Europe's assistance in finding a political solution to the Angolan conflict.

[Begin recording] [Valentim] We believe Europe should assist us in rectifying the negotiations process. The observers and the mediators should be completely impartial, impartial with capital letters. They should not side with one against the other; they should not be like referees and line judges playing the ball in favor of one of the teams against the other; they should not spoil the negotiations with resolutions and declarations, at times more extremist than those of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA] itself. We made this appeal and gave a detailed account of the negotiations' flaws. We believe we are being understood, and we shall also see in future negotiations how the European countries can influence the running of the talks.

[Unidentified reporter] Are you referring to the Portuguese mediators?

[Valentim] Absolutely. But not just the Portuguese mediators. It seems that a very wrong, negative movement is [word indistinct]. Portugal has now become a center for recruiting mercenaries. All the [words indistinct] Geraldo Correia, Rosa Coutinho, and so on, go on a communist crusade in Angola, in the name of the interventionist spirit which has been condemned in the past. Thus, if some people cannot assume the role of neutral observers, then they should vacate their offices for others. Then we would have a more discreet, impartial, and efficient negotiation process, as was the case in Mozambique. Mozambique is a more complicated case, but it seems that they are making progress. Ours is a march of declarations and resolutions. We almost know what will happen in the forthcoming talks. We will have to follow the observers' communique. That is not negotiating. [end recording]

UNITA Shells Menongue City, 25 Killed

*MB1306054593 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in
Portuguese 1900 GMT 12 Jun 93*

[Text] Rebel forces of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] are shelling the city of Menongue in Cuando Cubango Province, using long-range artillery. Our correspondent Freitas Manuel has further details.

[Begin Manuel recording] The military situation in the city of Menongue deteriorated considerably over the past 24

hours. UNITA forces intensely shelled the city of Menongue, using long-range artillery [words indistinct]. UNITA troops have been shelling the city since yesterday, and they have already fired about 160 shells, which resulted in the death of 25 people, [words indistinct] 12 women, three men, and an unspecified number of wounded, without medical assistance. The UNITA action, which was mostly felt in Cavaco and Kafumbi wards, was strongly condemned by the residents of the two wards, who expressed their readiness to defend the city at the side of the Angolan Armed Forces [FAA] and the national police. In turn, the FAA forces also expressed their determination never to lose a single position to the enemy. [end recording]

What is more, UNITA murdered more than 20 people in an area situated between the districts of Kazenga and Cam-bambe in Cuanza Norte Province. The crime was committed at the end of May when a group of citizens tried to escape from areas controlled by UNITA and was ambushed by the rebels. The ANGOLAN PRESS AGENCY learned this from two survivors who managed to reach government lines.

Governor Says Cuito Situation 'Very Difficult'

MB1306055593 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 12 Jun 93

[Text] The city of Cuito has been under siege for several months. It has managed to survive thanks to the resistance of its inhabitants. Bie Province Governor [Luis Paulino dos Santos] comments:

[Begin Dos Santos recording] We estimate that there are upward of 300,000 people under siege. According to information, there are difficult social conditions. A shortage of food is the main problem. There have been continual deaths, mainly among children and elderly people. Shellings claim the lives of many people, particularly civilians.

Reports say that yesterday a missile hit the local church, where a number of people had sought refuge. A total of 16 people died as a result of the attack. Corpses could be seen scattered around the city.

In fact, this is a very difficult situation. [end recording]

Government Forces Allegedly Use Chemical Weapons

MB1306075793 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 13 Jun 93

[Text] Following successive defeats on the battle front in the northern region, a new strategy, the most cowardly, is currently being applied by the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola- Labor Party through the abusive use of chemical bombs. A communique from the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FALA] Northern Military Command states that many people have already died of these bombs which are forbidden by the Geneva Convention. The number of contaminated people is also high. Northern front military authorities say the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola possesses evidence to

this effect. A source in the FALA General Staff in Jamba yesterday told the Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel that this evidence will be presented to the international community.

Southern Front Commander Says Morale High

MB1206074993 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 11 Jun 93

[Text] Southern Front Commander General Francisco Furtado has said in Lubango, Huila Province, that the morale of troops in his area of jurisdiction is high and sufficient to change the military situation in the Southern Front.

[Begin Furtado recording] We are constantly visiting troops. We are presently carrying out intensive work to reestablish the standard of the armed forces in this area. We are fully aware that our comrades will meet the challenge as they have always done in the past.

In the past in this region our armed forces fought against South African forces and they were able to keep the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] far from the areas where they are found now. Accordingly, it is our task to reestablish this security in the region for the benefit of the people.

UNITA was able to occupy districts because it took advantage of the confinement and peace processes. As a matter of fact, you are aware that three months before the signing of the Bicesse Accords, UNITA carried out a major offensive in the northern strip of Huila Province, and in two months it occupied five districts; but in less than one month we expelled UNITA from these districts. After the signing of the Bicesse Accords, UNITA was only found in Caconda District and Chipindo, which it had occupied a year earlier. [end recording]

Opposition Leader Accused of Fraud

MB1206122793 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 11 Jun 93

[Text] The crisis within the PDP-ANA [Democratic Party for the Progress-Angolan National Alliance] has widened and is now more serious. Former comrades of Victor Mfulumpinga this afternoon came to our studios to make new accusations. They have accused Mfulumpinga of involvement in the 22 January events otherwise known as Bloody Friday. They also accuse him of siding with the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] and of having contacts with CIA elements. According to the PDP-ANA members, proof of their accusations has been submitted to the Supreme Tribunal.

[Begin PDP-ANA secretary for special affairs Ferraz Pinto recording] Mfulumpinga Landu Victor should respond to our accusations and deny that:

He is not morally and materially responsible for the forgery of signatures and documents now deposited with the Supreme Tribunal;

He did not sell entry visas for Portugal and Belgium, which he was harshly criticized for during a meeting;

He did not furnish a posh house at Golf 2 for his lover, using party funds, and that her husband would have killed him had it not been for the prompt intervention of the vice president;

He did not appoint and dismiss party officials;

He did not have contact with a CIA agent at the house of a lady whose name we will disclose in due course, as well as with a member of a Spanish opposition party for the collection of information on the Emergency Police;

He did not accuse the Emergency Police of stealing \$56,300 from him, but which belonged to the party;

He did not withdraw all the funds from the bank and keep them for personal use;

He did not deliver a party vehicle to (Lingui), his cousin who is also known as Pik Botha, in order to help his lover;

He did not embezzle \$20,000 and 20 million kwanzas for his personal use and of his relatives. Those sums had been allocated by the government;

He did not give more than \$7,000 toward the purchase of a pseudo headquarters without the party's knowledge;

He did not send his wife to the Republic of Zaire [words indistinct] returning through Cabinda where they were intercepted by the Front for the Liberation of the Cabinda Enclave. This resulted in his brother-in-law having his ears cut off. The aforementioned brother-in-law opportunistically benefited from a foreign medical aid scheme in the name of the party at the expense of public funds;

He did not send his wife to the Republic of Zaire with party funds to purchase goods for himself and some militants of the Bakongo tribe;

He did not deceive the government by claiming that his vehicle was destroyed during an October-November incident, while it was hidden in Palanca;

He did not unilaterally put his name on the Peugeot vehicle purchased from the (Lusolana) company with party funds, and without permission from the party leadership;

He did not buy a house from his sister-in-law with party funds without permission, for his nephew;

He did not incite residents from Petrangol, Mabor, and Palanca wards, of Bakongo origin, to tribalism and violence, even to the extent of inciting the residents to request weapons, passports, vehicles, and so on, soon after the 22-23 January events;

To conclude, we request a face-to-face debate with Mr. Mfulumpinga Landu Victor through the media. [end recording]

South African Participation in Oil Tower Sought

MB1306055693 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 12 Jun 93

[Text] Angola Shipyard in Benguela could earn 4 billion new kwanzas with the construction of brackets designed to support oil exploration towers. The project for the construction of oil exploration piles [preceding word in English] is being negotiated between Angola Shipyard and a South African metallurgical company. Financing of the project will be discussed at a later stage.

(Estalnavé), a metallurgical enterprise, is currently operating at a deficit because it lacks spare parts and funds. Once the Ministers Council assesses the situation, (Estalnavé) could become a joint venture, with Lisnave [Lisbon shipyard company].

[Begin (Estalnavé) official recording] We could play a major role in the construction of components for the oil exploration tower. I have been in touch with a South African company which could build the tower. The meeting has been very favorable and the South Africans are quite willing to participate. We are optimistic that we will win the tender in view of the technical assistance to be provided by the South African company. [end recording]

Finance Minister Leaves for U.S. IMF Meet

MB1306055793 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 12 Jun 93

[Text] An economic delegation led by Finance Minister Manuel Carneiro has left for the United States to seek assistance from the IMF to carry out a package of economic measures which are vital for Angola. Manuel Carneiro and his team will also try to obtain money to remove the country from the serious economic and financial crisis in which it is found because of the prevailing ruinous war. The Angolan finance minister will brief the IMF on the current economic and financial situation and will explain the validity of the economic measures recently adopted by the government. He will also try to request the rescheduling of the foreign debt, which government sources estimate at \$8 billion.

Officials Leave for Europe To Seek Assistance

MB1306055893 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 12 Jun 93

[Text] The Angolan Government will call on the international community to contribute toward resolving the Angolan conflict peacefully and participate in resolving the burning problems facing the people affected by the war. Accordingly, Justice Minister Paulo Chipilica left Luanda yesterday for Germany, Switzerland, and Belgium, where he will mobilize the EEC with a view to finding a peaceful solution to the Angolan crisis. Also yesterday, two Angolan parliamentarians left for Vienna, Austria, where they will attend the second UN international conference on human rights from 14-25 June.

Mozambique

UN's Aldo Ajello Comments on Peace Process

MB1106154893 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 11 Jun 93

[Text] Two days after the donors' conference held in Maputo Aldo Ajello, special representative of the UN secretary general, and Bernt Bernander, director of the UN Office for Humanitarian Assistance in Mozambique, said at a news conference today that everything is in place so that the peace process in Mozambique can advance quickly. Galiza Matos Reports:

[Matos] Speaking at a news conference today, the two UN officials said there is a strong desire on the part of the international community to support the Mozambican pacification process, although it expressed its concern over existing delays. Aldo Ajello said there are no longer excuses to further delay the process because all conditions have already been created and an attempt in this direction is unjustifiable.

The representative of the UN secretary general in Mozambique said all conditions for the operation of the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] in Maputo have been created. He said Renamo officials will stay at Hotel Cardoso and the \$10 million made available for Afonso Dhlakama's movement is already being used.

Ajello said Renamo officials will stay at Hotel Cardoso for eight months and during this period, definite alternatives must be found with the assistance of the government and the United Nations. The \$10 million will cover the period until November next year and will be controlled by the administrative head of the United Nations Operations in Mozambique [Unomoz] and a Renamo official.

Commenting on recent demands by Renamo for its men to be supplied with military uniforms, Aldo Ajello said Renamo men want to present themselves well at assembly points, pointing out that it is a minor problem. He then said and I quote: Let us not waste our time here discussing the problem of underpants, because that is not important, unquote.

The UN official in Mozambique said the Unomoz will investigate whether or not it is true that Renamo is preventing the free movement of people and goods in areas under its control, inasmuch as during meetings he held with Afonso Dhlakama, the latter assured him that all people could move freely in those areas. He warned however that at times there are discrepancies between statements made by the Renamo leader and his closest officials. Ajello said

Dhlakama had only prohibited the exploration of forest resources in areas under its movement's control and noted that he believes this issue will be discussed during an expected meeting between President Joaquim Chissano and the Renamo leader.

Repatriation of Refugees From Zimbabwe Begins

MB1206191693 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1730 GMT 12 Jun 93

[Excerpts] For what has been described as the largest operation ever carried out by the UN High Commissioner for Refugees in Africa, a ceremony was held in the border town of Machipanda this morning, marking the beginning of the repatriation of Mozambicans who had sought refuge in Zimbabwe. The first group, consisting of 254 men, women, and children, returned home today from the Nhagombe refugee center. [passage omitted]

A total of 145,000 Mozambican refugees are scheduled to be repatriated from Zimbabwe by the end of July. The ceremony was attended by Aldo Ajello, special representative of the UN secretary general; Elias Chimuzo, representative of Manica Province's governor; Vicente Ululu, secretary general of the Mozambique National Resistance; James Nkomo, Zimbabwe's public service, labor, and social welfare minister; members of the diplomatic corps accredited in Mozambique; and a number of Mozambican and foreign officials.

Refugees Returning From Neighboring Countries

MB1306130893 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 0800 GMT 13 Jun 93

[Text] More than 10,000 Mozambican refugees in Zimbabwe, South Africa, and Swaziland returned to Mozambique voluntarily between October 1992 and May 1993 resettling in Gaza Province's Chicualacuala, Massingiri, and Massangena Districts. A source in the Emergency Provincial Commission told Radio Mozambique that during that period more than 150,000 war-displaced people returned to their homes.

Arms Depot Explosion Kills 1, Injures 4

MB1206185193 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1730 GMT 12 Jun 93

[Text] An explosion was reported in the city of Beira yesterday at a Mozambique Armed Forces ammunition depot situated near the workshops of the Toyota enterprise. One person was killed and four others seriously injured. Our Beira correspondent says there are indications that the incident was caused by the improper handling of a projectile from an unspecified weapon.

Liberia

NPFL-ULIMO Clash at Ivorian Border 5, 6 Jun

*AB1106161593 Paris AFP in French 1849 GMT
10 Jun 93*

[Text] Abidjan, 10 Jun (AFP)—Fighters of two Liberian factions clashed on 5 and 6 June at a village on the border with Cote d'Ivoire near Toulepleu (520 km north-west of Abidjan), an informed Ivorian source disclosed yesterday. According to the source, fighters of the United Liberation Movement for Democracy in Liberia (ULIMO) attacked the National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL)-controlled border post of Bially and occupied it for 24 hours before being flushed out. The fighting did not spill over to Ivorian territory but caused a wave of panic among inhabitants of Peka-barrage, the Ivorian village located opposite Bially.

This is the first time since the formation of ULIMO in 1991 that its fighters have operated near the Liberia-Cote d'Ivoire border. All Liberian counties bordering Cote d'Ivoire have been under NPFL control since 1990. ULIMO, which is based in Sierra Leone and Guinea, had previously operated only in western and central Liberia.

Nigeria

Reportage on 12 Jun Presidential Elections

U.S. Observers Banned

*AB1106180093 Kaduna Radio Nigeria in English 1700
GMT 11 Jun 93*

[Text] The Federal Government has withdrawn the accreditation given to eight U.S. observers to monitor the presidential election. The director general of the Center for Democratic Studies, Professor Omo Omoruyi, told newsmen in Abuja today that the action followed publication on the court order restraining NEC [National Electoral Commission] to conduct the election by the U.S. Information Agency in Lagos. Prof. Omoruyi explained that the skepticism expressed by the USIA was a breach of trust and unnecessary interference in the political process of this nation. He stated that the action by the agency clearly showed that the U.S. observers would not respect the people's culture and government as contained in the manual of international observers.

The affected observers include (Heron Winland) who was to monitor the election in Kano; (Matula James)—Kaduna; (Robert Dauny), (Mark Deron), and Michael [who were] to take care of Lagos. The rest—(Genga Amusan) for Lagos, (Padel Chachino) for Abuja, and (Monica Apinga) for Kaduna.

Publication of Results Restricted

*AB1206120093 Lagos Voice of Nigeria in English 1030
GMT 12 Jun 93*

[Excerpts] Voting has begun in Nigeria to elect a president who will take over from the military in August. Two candidates are contesting the election on the platform of the two political parties in the country. [passage omitted]

To win the election, a candidate will have to secure the majority of votes cast and not less than one-third of the vote in each of at least 20 of the states of the Federation. Where none of the candidates satisfies this requirement there will be a second ballot within two weeks of the result of the first ballot. There is also provision for an electoral college if after the second ballot none of the candidates emerges the winner.

The presidential election in Nigeria is being monitored by external observers from several countries and local observers under the umbrella of the Nigerian Election Monitoring Group. [passage omitted]

More than 3,000 local and foreign journalists have been accredited to cover the election. Although the result of the election will be announced on the spot at the polling centers and subsequently at ward, local government, and state levels by the returning officers, the media have been banned from publishing such results until after the collation of the results at the national level and its announcement by the chief electoral officer of the Federation. A Voice of Nigeria correspondent says the winner of today's presidential election may therefore not be known earlier than Wednesday [16 June] because of the vastness of the country and the difficult terrain in some parts.

[In the same newscast, Lagos Voice of Nigeria adds the following: "The National Electoral Commission has announced an eight-hour restriction of movement of people and banned the use of sirens by government officials during today's presidential election. The Commission's chairman, Professor Humphrey Nwosu, said in a special broadcast to the nation that movement from one ward, local government, or State to another will be restricted between 8 am and 4 pm. Professor Nwosu also warned those not registered as voters to keep away from the polling stations. He said that all arrangements regarding codification of poll centers, provision of security, selection, and training of poll officials as well as movement and safekeeping of poll materials had been made."]

Official's Recall Request Cancelled

*AB1206142593 Paris AFP in French 1241 GMT
12 Jun 93*

[Text] Lagos, 12 Jun (AFP)—Nigeria and the U.S. have amicably resolved a diplomatic incident that occurred on the eve of the presidential election, which has been underway since this morning, according to an unofficial diplomatic source.

According to this source, after contacts between the U.S. ambassador and the Nigerian presidency, Nigeria canceled the request for the U.S. Information Service [USIS] director to be recalled within 82 hours [as received], as the national radio announced yesterday.

However, the call for the withdrawal of the eight American election observers, which was decided yesterday afternoon by the Nigerian Center for Democratic Studies, remains unchanged, the same source added.

Results Probable by 16 Jun

AB1206164193 Lagos Voice of Nigeria in English 1530 GMT 12 Jun 93

[Text] Voting has ended in Nigeria's presidential election. Two candidates, Alhaji Bashir Tofa of the National Republican Convention and Chief Moshood Abiola of the Social Democratic Party, contested the poll. The winner will take over the leadership of the country from the military in August.

Reports from across the country say that the election went off peacefully and that there was enthusiastic response from the voters. More than 39 million people, spread across the 30 states of the country and the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja, are on the voters register.

To win the election, a candidate will have to score the majority of votes cast, and not less than one third of the votes in each of at least 20 of the 30 states of the country. Where none of the candidates satisfies the requirements, there will be a second ballot within two weeks of the result of the first ballot. There is also provision for an electoral college if after the second ballot none of the candidates emerges winner.

The presidential election in Nigeria was monitored by external observers from several countries and local observers under the umbrella of the Nigerian Election Monitoring Group. Following a diplomatic row between Nigeria and the United States on Friday [11 June], the accreditation of eight American citizens to observe the election was withdrawn. The diplomatic row was sparked off by a statement issued earlier on Friday morning by the United States Information Agency in Lagos. It said the order by an Abuja high court, restraining the National Electoral Commission from conducting election today, was unacceptable to the United States.

The Nigerian Foreign Affairs Ministry considered the statement a blatant interference in Nigeria's internal arrangement. The government demanded the withdrawal of the director of the United States Information Agency in Lagos within 72 hours. More than 3,000 local and foreign journalists are accredited to cover the election.

Although the result of the election will be announced from the spot at the polling centers and, subsequently, at ward, local government, and state levels by the returning officers, the media have been banned from publishing

such results until after the collation of the result at the national level and its announcement by the chief electoral officer of the Federation.

A Voice of Nigeria correspondent says the winner of today's presidential election may, therefore, not be known earlier than Wednesday because of the vastness of the country and the difficult terrains in some parts.

NEC Chairman on Election Results

AB1206182293 Lagos Voice of Nigeria in English 1628 GMT 12 Jun 93

[Statement by Professor Humphrey Nwosu, National Electoral Commission chairman; place and date not given—recorded]

[Text] The announcement of results and declaration of the winner of an election have now been streamlined. The position of the law is that only the chief electoral officer of the Federation, that is, the chairman, NEC [National Electoral Commission], or any official delegated by him, is allowed to announce election results.

In line with the transparency of our voting system, I have authorized all presiding officers in all the 110,466 polling stations nationwide to announce on the spot, immediately after counting, the votes scored by each candidate in each polling center.

Similar, all returning officers at ward, local government area, state level, are to announce the total votes scored by each candidate at each level and these votes announced are not to be published as they are yet to be fully collated into a final result and a winner declared at the NEC national headquarters at Abuja.

NEC Satisfied With Election

AB1206214693 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 2100 GMT 12 Jun 93

[Text] The National Electoral Commission [NEC] says the announcement of result of the presidential election was centralized to prevent the past experience in which media organizations gave different and conflicting figures. The director of public affairs of the commission, Mr. Tony Iredia, gave the explanation in a telephone interview with Atilade Atoyebi in Lagos. He said such conflicting figures could create a greater problem. Mr. Iredia said NEC was satisfied with reports so far received on the conduct of the election.

Candidates To Accept Outcome

AB1206214093 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 2100 GMT 12 Jun 93

[Text] The presidential candidates of the two political parties have pledged to take the results of the election in good faith. Chief M.K.O. Abiola of the Social Democratic Party, SDP, and Alhaji Bashir Othman Tofa of the National Republican Convention, NRC, made the promise in separate interviews with newsmen.

The SDP presidential candidate told newsmen in Ikeja after voting in the election that there would be no problem if the wish of the people was pronounced. He remarked that winning the election was not everything but giving the people the chance to pronounce who they wish to rule them.

On his part, Alhaji Bashir Tofa, said he would accept the verdict of the election in good faith if Chief Abiola was elected. He told newsmen at his residence in Kano that if he was satisfied that the election was free and fair he would congratulate his opponent and hoped that Chief Abiola would do the same if he was defeated. Alhaji Bashir Tofa said he would accept the people's verdict to enable the country's democratic process move forward.

A report from Kano says the NRC presidential candidate was prevented from voting by a solidarity crowd. Femi Oladipo says a rowdy situation, created by the crowd, made it difficult for Alhaji Bashir and his wife to vote at the Gandu al-Basa polling center.

Some Results Announced

AB1306144393 Lagos Voice of Nigeria in English 1030 GMT 13 Jun 93

[Text] Collation of results of yesterday's presidential election in Nigeria is in progress. In Lagos State, results from nine local governments have been announced at the collation center while in Kaduna state results from 16 out of the 18 local government areas have been received. VON [Voice of Nigeria] correspondents in Abeokuta and Oweri also say collation centers in the towns have been receiving results from the local governments.

Although the results of the election was announced on the spot at the polling centers and, subsequently, at ward, local government, and state levels by the returning officers, the media have been barred from publishing such results until after the collation of the results at the national level and its announcement by the chief electoral officer of the federation. The winner of the presidential election may therefore not be known earlier than Wednesday [16 Wednesday] because of the vastness of the country and the difficult terrain in some parts.

Reports just reaching us from VON correspondent who monitored the polls in Kano state, home state of the NRC [National Republic Convention] candidate, speak of low turnout of voters. He quoted the state's resident electoral commissioner, Dr. Festus Olevie, as saying that only 324,428 voters—out of over 2 million registered—voted in yesterday's poll. According to VON correspondent, the electoral commissioner was disappointed at the low turnout but expressed satisfaction at the peaceful conduct of the poll. HE said the resident electoral commissioner has released the result of the election in the state.

'Early Trends' SDP's Abiola Leading

AB1306202093 Paris AFP in English 2000 GMT 13 Jun 93

[Excerpt] Lagos, June 13 (AFP)—Early trends from the Nigerian presidential elections favoured Moshood Abiola, candidate of the centre-left Social Democratic Party (SDP), sources close to the National Election Commission said Sunday.

The trends, from 14 of the 30 states in the federation, confirmed Abiola's lead in traditional SDP strongholds, but also showed him gaining ground in several areas held by the rival centre-right National Republican Convention (NRC), including Kano, fiefdom of NRC candidate Bashir Othman Tofa.

The sources said the trends from Saturday's elections did not include the NRC's strongest bastions in the north, such as Sokoto, Niger and Bauchi states. [passage omitted]

Local Electoral Officer Arrested

AB1206221393 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 2100 GMT 12 Jun 93

[Text] Reports from Akwa Ibom State said that three persons were arrested in Etinam Local Government Area for attempting to disrupt the elections. And in Itu Nbonuso in Ini Local Government Area of the state, the deputy police commissioner in the state, Malam Mohamed Baba, said that the police were trailing 15 persons suspected to be thugs. The men harassed and attempted to disrupt the election in Ward 4 of the local government.

Meanwhile, the police have arrested the electoral officer in charge of Isu Local Government Area of Imo State, Mr. Quist Okereke, for allegedly hoarding election materials meant for some wards in the area.

The state resident electoral commissioner, Alhaji Usman Sabo Azoh, told newsmen in Owerri that he had to order the arrest of the suspect because he was among the first to receive election materials.

Alhaji Sabo said that he was surprised that the materials did not get to the local government headquarters, a distance of about 30 kms from Owerri. He stated that another officer was assigned to conduct the election in the affected ward.

Senegal

New National Assembly Speaker Elected

AB1306175093 Dakar Radio Senegal in French 2200 GMT 9 Jun 93

[Excerpt] The National Assembly's first ordinary session has opened and the new speaker is Cheikh Abdul Khadre Cissoko. [passage omitted]

END OF

FICHE

DATE FILMED

15 JUNE 1993

